Volume 161 No. 8

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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OPS Sets Up Standard For Increasing Prices

The industry divisions of the Office of Price Stabilization were placed under instructions last week to deny industry-wide price ceiling increases in all cases where current earnings of an industry are more than 85 percent of its earnings in the best three of the four years, 1946-49.

The instructions were contained in a memorandum signed as his last official act by Michael V. DiSalle before his retirement as Price Director February 15, and forwarded to the heads of each of the divisions. The memorandum, which also had the approval of Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam, set out the principles and procedures for guidance of the divisions in applying the industry earnings standard.

This earnings standard was first devised and announced last April by Eric Johnston, who was then administrator of the ESA, but its detailed application was not spelled out until now. The standard has been used in the past in a few instances, but it is expected to be more frequently in the future. This is because the distortions in the price structure, following the "general freeze" of January, 1951, had to be straightened out before it was feasible to apply the standard generally.

Highlights of Plan

Principal points dealt with in the memorandum are:—

1. The defense production act requires that ceiling prices be "generally fair and equitable." This requires that OPS regulations must (a) provide a reasonable level of industry earnings; (b) provide a fair distribution of total returns within each industry, and (c) not be "arbitrary and capricious" in the legal sense.

The industry earnings standard is concerned mainly with the first of these requirements; that is, that the level of earnings of an industry must be protected. It is emphasized, however, that neither the industry earnings standard nor any other price control standard promises that each producer will realize a profit.

2. The earnings standard will not be used as a standard for rollbacks.

3. Cost absorption, within reasonable limits, is fundamental to emergency price

—*Continued on page 35*

Oil Land Rental Waiver Repeal Plan Progresses

The house interior committee approved a bill February 19 to repeal the waiver of second and third year rentals on oil and gas lands leased from the government. The bill now goes to the house floor for passage.

Under existing law, these rentals are waived by the government unless valuable deposits are discovered in the meantime. Representative Ken Regan of Texas, who sponsored the bill, said that the present waiver of rentals serves only to give speculators "a free ride" and predicted that repeal of the waivers will raise $7,500,000 for the government.

Explosives Transport Rule Changes Adopted by ICC

A number of changes in rules covering the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles by rail express were announced February 20 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The changes were previously recommended by industry and were made effective immediately.

For the most part, they consisted of modifications of the description of the various types of explosives for cannon or small arms in the list of explosives and other dangerous articles that sets forth the special packaging, labeling and other handling requirements.

Added to the list were two other materials:—Propyl mercaptan and isopropyl mercaptan. These were classified as flammable liquids requiring a red label and limited to maximum shipments of ten gallons in one outside container when moving by rail express.

'Teflon' Controls Removed

Allocation controls over polytetrafluorethylene ("Teflon") were removed by the National Production Authority February 20. O. V. Tracy, director of the chemical division, said that the action was taken because supplies have become sufficient to meet military and civilian needs.

FDA Drug Inspection Powers Hit in Appeals Court Decision

In a decision seriously jeopardizing the agency's enforcement program, the United States Court of Appeals for the ninth circuit has just held that manufacturers of foods, drugs and cosmetics cannot be compelled to open their factory doors to inspection of agents of the Food and Drug Administration.

The decision was handed down in a case styled Ira D. Cardiff v US, involving the interpretation of sections 331 (f) and 374 of the food, drug and cosmetic act. Section 331(f) makes it unlawful to refuse entry to an inspector, but section 374 states that for the purposes of enforcement, officers must first make a request and obtain permission to inspect.

Because it is a criminal offense to violate the factory inspection provisions of the law, the court felt itself bound to apply a strict construction of these sections. It said that provisions of law are subject to two rational interpretations and the court must accept that which is favorable to the accused. According to the court, the inspectors do not have to obtain permission for each inspection they wish to make, but they do have to obtain permission for their initial entry.

While obviously disappointed by the construction placed on the law by the court, officials of FDA said that there would be no change in their enforcement programs until the issue is settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. Plans are being made to appeal the case to the highest court but, meanwhile, the circuit court's ruling is at least binding in the ninth circuit.

FDA Work Seen Impaired

FDA Commissioner Charles W. Crawford stated that if the decision is upheld by the supreme court, the enforcement of the law "would be seriously handicapped and the efficiency of our operations greatly impaired."

"All of the provisions of the statute designed to protect consumers' health and welfare are more effectively enforced through factory inspections," he stated, "simply because adulterations can be detected at their source by going into the manufacturing plant and seeing what is being done. One important provision of the law, which forbids traffic in foods, drugs, and cosmetics prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they may have become contaminated with filth or rendered injurious to health, can hardly be enforced at all except through factory inspection.

Aids Health Law Violators

"In recommending the enactment of the provisions which the court decision has made virtually meaningless, the senate committee on interstate and foreign commerce stressed the necessity of a provision that would require manufacturers to permit inspection. The committee said that authority for factory inspection is an indispensible implement for the enforcement of any statute intended to protect the public health. It pointed out that experience had shown that the small minority who refused permission for inspection are 'in almost every instance . . . undertaking to hide some reprehensible condition.'

"Even without legal compulsion it is presumed that manufacturers who are doing an honest job would not keep our inspectors out of their factories. They did not do so before the act of 1938 provided, for the first time, legal authority for the inspection. But it is hardly to be ex-

—*Continued on page 52*

OPS Rules on Discount Practices Under GCPR

The Office of Price Stabilization has ruled that purchasers who received different discounts from a seller during the base period of the General Ceiling Price Regulation must still be allowed those discounts on subsequent purchases. The ruling was made by the agency in an interpretation 48 of section 22 of the GCPR.

Section 22 of the GCPR defines the term "class of purchaser" as referring to "the practices adopted by a seller in setting different prices for sales to different purchasers or kinds of purchasers." The question whether two different purchasers are purchasers of the same class becomes important under section 3 of GCPR, which provides that a seller's ceiling price for sale of a commodity is the highest price at which he delivered it during the base period to a purchaser of the same class.

Where a seller in the base period customarily charged different prices to two different customers in sales made at the same time, the agency said, each of such customers is to be considered as a different class of purchaser in view of the seller's pricing practice, in spite of the fact that the two different customers may not differ functionally. In such a situation, the seller's ceiling price for sales to each of such customers would be the highest price at which he delivered the commodity to that particular customer during the base period.

For example, if a seller during the base period normally charged list price to one or more customers, described as customers A, but in sales made at the same time normally gave a discount of 10 percent to customers B, and a discount of 15 percent to customers C, customers A, B, and C are each considered as a different class of purchaser. Accordingly, under the GCPR customers C must now continue to be given the discount of 15 percent, customers B must continue to be given the discount of 10 percent and customers A may be charged the full list price.

House Committee Votes Bill To Permit Poisons in Mails

The house committee on post office has approved legislation to broaden the authority of the Postmaster General to permit the sending of poisons through the mails. The bill (H. R. 5609) is expected to come up in the house for passage at an early date.

In general, there is a strict probihition against sending poisons through the mails. However, the Postmaster General may permit the mailing of poisons, drugs and medicines when they are sent from the manufacturer or dealer to licensed physicians, surgeons, dentists, pharmacists, druggists, cosmetologists, veterinarians and barbers.

In addition to this authority, the bill would authorize the shipment of those drugs which are not outwardly dangerous or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property between manufacturers, dealers, bona fide research or experimental laboratories, and persons who are employees of the federal, state or local government who are specifically designated to reseive such articles.

Arnall Confirmed by Senate

The senate confirmed the appointment of Ellis G. Arnall as Director of Price Stabilization February 18, succeeding Michael V. DiSalle, who resigned February 15 to campaign for the Democratic nomination to the senate from Ohio. Mr. Arnall is a former governor of Georgia.

New Mexico Oil and Gas Lands Offered for Leasing

New Mexico lands, totalling 720 acres, will be offered for oil and gas leasing at two Bureau of Land Management competitive bid sales to be held March 19 at 1 p.m. EST, it was announced February 19 by the Department of the Interior. Since the lands are located on known geologic structures of producing oil and gas fields, they are subject to leasing through competitive bidding only.

Offered in one parcel is 160 acres located in the known geologic structure of the Fenton field, about ten miles northeast of Carlsbad, Eddy County, N. M. The other lands total 560 acres and are being offered in four parcels. They are located in the known geologic structure of the Monument-Jal field, about eighteen to forty miles southwest of Hobbs, Lea County, N. M. Bids on the latter sale must be submitted on each parcel separately but no objection will be made to the award of more than one parcel to the same successful bidder.

Price Trend Dips Further

The market for sizing materials, drugs and fine chemicals and oils and fats displayed weakness last week and the overall index number for chemicals, oils and drugs was reduced 0.8 point, putting it 9.2 points below that of the comparable period last year.

Sharpest drop occurred in the textile chemicals market, where egg derivatives underwent further sharp price reductions, due to heavier seasonal production and lower cost of eggs. There was no improvement in the slow demand for textile chemicals, with buyers still operating on a hand-to-mouth basis and taking only small quantities for immediate needs. Consuming inquiry for tanning materials also showed no improvement for replacements from abroad. Prices for shipments were unchanged and offerings were more liberal for most materials, with the exception of cutch and quebracho extract.

Para-aminobenzoic acid and its sodium salt were reduced, as were the USP grades of aminophylline and theophylline. Other reductions were reported for saponification crude glycerin and Brazilian and Chinese menthol. Sole advance in the drugs and fine chemicals market was in spray process whole milk powder.

Buying interest in oils and fats slackened, creating an easier tone throughout the market. Unsettled quotations on edible oils were reported, with peanut and soybean oils off fractionally. With consuming interest quiet, offering became more liberal. A decline in copra price was reflected in coconut oil. Other reductions occurred in prices for babassu, palm and menhaden oils and carnauba wax and lard; sole advance was in oiticica oil.

Among the flavoring and aromatic products, reductions outweighed advances, numerically, but higher prices quoted for some of the more important oils gave strength to the market. These included anise, cananga, lavandin, lemongrass, Floridian orange and spearmint oils. Trading remained spotty, with only occasional spurts of activity.

Most botanical drugs remained steady in price, under limited consuming demand, and aromatic botanicals continued weak under strictly jobbing request. The spot black pepper market, which had been virtually inert but which revived vigorously in the previous week, continued to advance. Select Canton cassia rolls also became in greater demand and prices climbed sharply upward.

There was no improvement in consuming demand for heavy chemicals. More tanks of chlorine reached the spot market, due to slow contract withdrawals. Supplies of soda ash and caustic soda continued to mount. Producers' inventories are increasing in virtually every heavy chemical, sulphuric acid and nickel salts being notable exceptions. Quicksilver continued to decline.

The situation in protective coating materials was little changed. Orange shellac prices were lower, a reflection of softening in the Indian market. The coal chemicals market was routine, a reduction in ADF cresylic acid being the sole price change. Among the agricultural chemicals, buying interest in dried blood and tankage petered out; prices declined in the midwest and were easier in New York.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Feb. 21, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	July 1, 1939	Feb. 23, 1951
144.1	144.9	121.1	153.3

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1952	1951	1947	1946	1941
January	146.6	150.8	150.9	135.3	107.3

US Establishes New Narcotics Record Reporting Procedures

A revision of the procedures for rendering manufacturers' narcotic returns (Form 810), which is intended to reduce the work of both the Bureau of Narcotics and the manufacturers filing the return has been announced by Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics. In a notice to manufacturers, Mr. Anslinger has asked for their cooperation in effecting certain changes in reporting on a trial basis before rewriting the pertinent regulations.

Manufacturers now render duplicate summaries of each month's operations on Form 810. Beginning with the month of February, 1952, it is desired that the first copy of the summary form (810) be used to record the summary of the month's transactions, as heretofore. The second copy of this summary form (810), instead of being used as a duplicate of the monthly summary, will be used to prepare a "cumulative summary" for the calendar year—that is, a summary of operations between January 1 and the close of the month or quarter for which the return is being rendered.

Form Changes Detailed

The entries at lines 1, 2 and 3 of the February "cumulative summary" will be the quantities on hand on January 1, 1952. The quantities entered at lines 24, 25, 28, 29, 30 and 31, will be the same as those appearing at the corresponding lines on the February monthly summary. The quantities to be entered at lines 4 to 13 and 15 to 23 inclusive will be the totals of the corresponding entries on both the January and February summaries. Lines 14 and 27, of course, will be balancing totals for the above entries.

The March "cumulative summary" and those for subsequent periods will be similarly prepared by showing the "on hand" items at the first of the year, the "on hand" and "in process" items at the close of the period, and adding the other entries for the particular period to the corresponding entries on the last preceding "cumulative summary" filed.

Beginning April 1, 1952, manufacturers' returns on Form 810 and its supplements will be filed quarterly instead of monthly. That is, a single return will be filed for the April-May-June period, another for the July-August-September period, and one for the October-November-December period, and similarly thereafter; and each such return shall contain a "quarterly summary" covering operations for the particular quarter, and a "cumulative summary" for the period from January 1 to the end of the quarter for which the return is rendered.

Value of Summary Cited

"This new cumulative summary will be of incalculable value to this office," Mr. Anslinger said. "We believe it will also be of value to you. In any case, the little additional time required for its preparation we believe will be negligible compared to the savings which will result to you from the submission of quarterly instead of monthly returns.

"Please begin preparation of the 'cumulative summary' with your February, 1952, return. Your first quarterly return will be for the April-May-June quarter of 1952."

OIT Establishes 1st Quarter Quotas for Two Insecticides

First quarter export quotas have been established for two types of insecticides, copper sulphate, 25,000,000 pounds, and conditioned sulphur and sulphur formulations, 9,160,000 pounds, it was announced February 21 by the Office of International Trade. Conditioned sulphur is sulphur to which some inert substance has been added to facilitate its use in spraying and dusting.

The quota covering sulphur formulations includes only those containing 20 percent or more sulphur, OIT explained. It does not include BHC, which is licensed on an open-end basis.

OIT said that neither of the newly-established quotas is large enough to cover the quantities requested in export license applications already filed. Though OIT already has rejected applications covering a total of 53,000,000 pounds of copper sulphate, the quantity covered by the remaining applications still is far in excess of the 25,000,000 pound quota. The rejected applications were for shipments to countries not included in the distribution pattern, OIT is following in licensing copper sulphate. In licensing this material for export, OIT will approve applications for shiments to countries which are historical imorters of copper sulphate from the United States in approximately the same proportions as exports occurred in the first quarter of 1950.

The quantities of conditioned sulphur and sulphur formulations covered by the pending license applications exceed the quota by more than 100 percent, OIT said. In licensing against the quota, OIT will follow the general pattern for exports of the same commodities in the first quarter of 1950.

Conditioned sulphur and formulations produced from sulphur imported into the United States for processing into insecticides will be licensed for export from the United States without being charged against the export quota, provided OIT receives documentary evidence that the insecticides will be exported to the country from which the sulphur came.

California Standard Phenol Plant Gets Gov't Go-Ahead

Government approval has been obtained for a previously announced synthetic phenol plant at Richmond, California, it has been announced by Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, Calif. Standard's president T. S. Petersen said that a certificate of necessity granted by the Defense Production Administration covers 50 percent of the new plant's process facilities, and 45 percent of auxiliary facilities.

All research necessary to operation of the plant has been completed, Mr. Petersen said, and design work is approaching completion. This addition to Standard's Richmond refinery will be the first synthetic phenol plant in the west. It will produce phenol and acetone for Standard's subsidiary, Oronite Chemical Company, using a recently-developed synthesis process in which neither sulphuric acid nor chlorine is used. Construction of the new plant is scheduled to start in the very near future.

Cyanamid Names Gleissner Acting Insecticides Manager

Appointment of Dr. Bruce D. Gleissner as acting manager of the insecticides department, agricultural chemicals division, was announced today by American Cyanamid Company, New York. Formerly assistant manager of the department, he replaces the late Harry Langhorst who served as manager for four years until his death in January.

Dr. Gleissner has been closely associated with the agricultural chemicals division's major insecticide, "Thiophos" parathion, from its original research and has followed it through its development and sale as one of the outstanding agricultural insecticides. Before joining Cyanamid in 1944, he was an assistant professor of entomology at Pennsylvania State College.

Monsanto Mass Producing Isopropyl N-phenylcarbamate

Comercial production of isopropyl N-phenylcarbamate, a weed killer effective on grasses and grassy weeds, has been announced by Edward Schuler, general sales manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's western division. The chemical, commonly referred to as IPC, is being made at the division's plant at Santa Clara, Calif. It will be available through the company's domestic and foreign sales offices.

A selective herbicide, IPC, it is reported, appears to be particularly useful for the elimination of grasses and grassy weeds from broadleaved crops such as peas, beans, beets, Ladino clover and strawberries. This is in contrast to hormone-type herbicides, such as 2,4-D, which destroy broadleaved plants but do not affect grasses. According to Monsanto, studies to date indicate that IPC destroys grasses by disrupting the normal growth and division of their cells, particularly those in the root systems.

Forbes Heads Mines Bureau

The nomination of John J. Forbes of Shamokin, Pa., to be director of the Bureau of Mines was approved by the senate committee on interior and insular affairs February 19. Mr. Forbes succeeds James Boyd, who resigned last year.

In Synthetic Nitrogen Post

Frederick B. Grosselfinger has been appointed technical director by the Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corporation, New York. Mr. Grosselfinger joined M. W. Kellogg Company, New York, in 1939 as a member of its process engineering department. Upon separation from the army, he went to work for Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., New York, for which concern he did process development and sales engineering. He also spent one year with the Atomic Energy Commission.

CCC Amends Cottonseed Purchase Program Rules

The Commodity Credit Corporation has modified regulations under its 1951 cottonseed products purchase program so as to provide for treatment of two or more cottonseed crushing mills as a single contracting unit, where they are under the same management and are located in such proximity that they have the same freight rates for shipment of cottonseed products.

Under the program, CCC makes purchases of cottonseed products from crushers who notify the appropriate Production and Marketing Administration commodity offices of the acceptance of the purchase contract offered by the agency. By accepting the purchase offer, the crushers become obligated to purchase the seed from participating ginners and eligible producers at not less than $65 a ton. In accepting the offer, the crusher lists the mills covered by the acceptance. As modified, the regulations now state:—

"If the crusher operates more than one cottonseed crushing mill, he may file one acceptance for those mills for which he desires to accept this offer and shall specify in the acceptance the names and locations of the mills covered by the acceptance; but each such mill shall be treated as a separate unit for the purpose of determining the rights and obligations of the crusher with respect to cottonseed purchased for processing at, and cottonseed products produced at, each such mill; except that, upon request by the crusher and approval by the MPA commodity office, where two or more mills covered by the one acceptance are under the same management and are located in such proximity that they have identical freight rates for the shipment of cottonseed products, irrespective of destination, they shall be considered collectively as a single unit with respect to the rights and obligations of the crusher for cottonseed purchased for processing, and cottonseed products produced at each such mill. CCC will acknowledge in writing the receipt of such acceptance."

OPS Rules Selling Agent Not Entitled to Broker's Fee

Selling agents in the ferrous scrap metal industry cannot qualify as brokers and thus obtain $1 per ton commission for themselves, the Office of Price Stabilization has ruled. The announcement was made by OPS in denying the protest of the James Flett Organization, Inc., Chicago, to section 19 of Ceiling Price Regulation 5.

This section of OPS regulation permits a broker to take the $1 commission and defines a broker in such a way that a selling agent is excluded from taking that commission.

OPS, in denying the protest, found that selling agents do not render the same services as brokers in this industry.

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OPS, NPA Rotating Key Chemical Men

The first "wave" of industry men called to Washington to administer the pricing and materials control problem facing the chemical industry in the defense mobilization program, having completed their jobs, are gradually being replaced in the Office of Price Stabilization and the National Production Authority by other men from the industry.

During the past several weeks a number of changes have occurred in the important positions of the two agencies affecting the chemical and allied industries, and more are scheduled over the coming months under the scheme put into effect last year of rotating the men sent to Washington after serving nine months or a year in the government.

Difficulties are increasing, however, in finding replacements for the Washington jobs because firms appear to be more reluctant now to part with their top men, even for the temporary period, than they were a year ago. This is believed due to the fact that most of the work has been laid out and it is now largely a matter of keeping the programs going.

Drug Industry Replacements

For example, it is reported that officials are having great difficulties in finding replacements from the drug industry to take the top posts in both OPS and NPA affecting this industry. Joseph T. Fulsom, of Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, who has been serving as chief of the drugs and cosmetics branch of OPS, and Christian V. Holland, of Sterling Drug, Inc., who is chief of the drug section of NPA, are both desirous of returning to their industry jobs at an early date.

Officials also are searching for top-notch men from the chemical industry to fill the two vacancies now existing as deputy directors of the chemical division of NPA, as well as a third top-notcher for

—*Continued on page 82*

Parke, Davis Reveals Plans For Lab in Sydney, Australia

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., last week revealed plans for a new $2,000,000 laboratory on Botany Bay at Sydney, Australia. Harry J. Loynd, president of the firm, and W. R. Jeeves, director of overseas operations, stated that ground has already been broken for the new unit. Occupancy is scheduled in about three years. The new plant will be located on a twenty-seven-acre site and will approximately double present Parke, Davis facilities there. The company has had a branch at Sydney since 1904, and serves all of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands from that city.

Merrimac Research Head

Erwin G. Somogyi has been appointed director of research for Monsanto Chemical Company's Merrimac Division, Everett, Mass. Mr. Somogyi, previously associate director of Monsanto's plastics division, in his new post succeeds Dr. Frederic L. Matthews, who resigned to become technical director of the research section of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company's research and development laboratory in Paulsboro, N. J. Mr. Somogyi has been with Monsanto since 1935.

Union Carbide Considering Fiber Plant at Spray, N.C.

Officials of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, revealed last week that they have applied for a certificate of necessity covering a dynel staple fiber plant with a capacity of 20,000,000 pounds annually and costing over $30,000,000. Howard S. Bunn, vice-president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide, said that the fiber plant will be built at Spray, N. C., if the necessity certificate is approved. Units for the production of raw materials to feed this plant will be built at Institute, W. Va., and South Charleston, W. Va.

Mr. Bunn stated that Carbide did not think it feasible to proceed with construction until the application for the necessity certificate had been approved, emphasizing that otherwise it might not be possible to obtain construction materials. Construction of the dynel plant is expected to take about two years and will increase the company's annual production of acrylic-type fibers to over 26,000,000 pounds.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

One of the first acts of ESA Administrator Roger Putnam when he took office a few weeks back was to try to get from industry some suggestions on how to improve the so-called industry earnings standard which Eric Johnston had devised and announced last April. Mr. Putnam thought that there could be some improvements to the standard that should be incorporated before OPS starts to apply it generally.

The response that he got from industry was not overwhelming, to say the least. He got less than a dozen replies to his urgings from all of industry, and those that he did get, for the most part, proposed to turn the standard into a means of raising prices instead of holding them down. "Automatic escalation of cost increases into higher prices," was the way Mr. Putnam described them.

The administrator rejected such suggestions flatly. His argument is that price stabilization, to be effective, must provide for a reasonable amount of cost absorption and thus maintain an incentive to industry to cut costs wherever it can. He said that the escalator type of standard would be contrary to the competitive tradition of industry in seeking to absorb and reduce costs wherever possible.

One reason why there was such a dearth of response from industry to Mr. Putnam's urgings for enlightening suggestions was the fact that there has been very little application of the earnings standard so far. The standard applies only in cases where an entire industry is seeking a rise in its price ceilings and, up to the present time, companies have been so busy working out their individual ceilings under the Capehart amendment and CPR 22, etc., that there has been little necessity for consideration of ceilings on an industry-wide basis. Furthermore, there are only limited spots where there are pressures against ceilings.

It is the belief of OPS, however, that this period will not last long. Now that OPS has substantially completed its "interim" program of adjusting the distortions and inequities caused by the general freeze of a year ago, it is only a question of time when industries will be knocking on the door for industry-wide relief from cost squeezes. That's when industries will concern themselves with the earnings standard and no doubt have much more to say about it than they have in the past.

Overseas Defense Production

The three military services are starting to place contracts for production in Europe of military end items selected from screened requirements of the Mutual Defense Assistance Program (MDAP). This offshore procurement activity, to be known as the Overseas Defense Production program, is called for in the mutual security act of 1951.

The program has been designed to help the North Atlantic treaty nations strengthen their military productivity in western Europe, to speed the equipping of NATO military forces, and to hasten the time when the United States can be relieved of the burden of foreign military contributions. Care is being taken that ODP does not jeopardize the United States defense production base or curtail employment here.

Approximately $620,000,000 has been

—*Continued on page 36*

Fats and Oils World Production In 1951 Showed 8 Percent Rise

World production in 1951 of the principal fats, oils, and oilseeds—all in terms of fat and oil—is estimated at a record 25,850,000 short tons, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This is an increase of nearly 2,000,000 tons from 1950, or 8 percent.

Compared with prewar, world production is indicated to be up 13 percent. Thus, for the first time since the war, output of fats and oils was sufficiently great to restore the world's per capita supply to approximately the prewar level.

The restoration of per capita supply to about the prewar level is perhaps the most significant development of recent years, the agency said. However, world trade in 1951 remained below prewar and may decline slightly in 1952. This indicates a somewhat changed pattern of distribution of world supplies with marked increases in some areas and continued deficits in terms of prewar in others.

Edible Vegetable Oils

Edible vegetable oils, estimated at 8,955,000 tons, represent slightly more than one-third of the total 1951 production. This group of oils accounted for the bulk of the increase in total world production compared with 1950—mainly as the result of the Mediterranean olive oil output which is up 870,000 tons from 1950. Other important increases were in cottonseed oil and sunflower seed oil.

Industrial oils were estimated at 3,115,000 tons for 1951, down slightly from 1949 and 1950 but 7 percent above prewar. Linseed oil, however, which accounted for most of the recent decrease in this group was below prewar in 1951. The smaller output was explained mainly by a sharp reduction in Argentina's flaxseed crop, and a substantial reduction in the United States.

In the animal fats group, which makes up another one-third of total world supplies, production is estimated at 8,885,000 tons. This is about 4 percent above 1950 and 7 percent above prewar. Total production of marine oils reached 915,000 tons, up 7 percent from 1950 but still 13 percent below prewar.

Output for '51 Itemized

The following table shows 1951 production in short tons, with 1950 comparisons, in fat or oil equivalent:—

	1951	1950
Edible vegetable oils:—		
Cottonseed	1,820,000	1,500,000
Peanut	1,965,000	1,940,000
Soybean	1,910,000	1,950,000
Sunflower	1,020,000	835,000
Olive	1,475,000	605,000
Sesame	765,000	775,000
Total	8,955,000	7,605,000
Palm oils:—		
Coconut	2,285,000	1,990,000
Palm kernel	435,000	480,000
Palm	1,215,000	1,215,000
Babassu kernel	45,000	50,000
Total	3,980,000	3,735,000
Industrial oils:—		
Linseed	1,075,000	1,146,000
Castor bean	225,000	230,000
Rapeseed	1,660,000	1,680,000
Oiticica	9,000	14,000
Tung	140,000	125,000
Perilla seed	6,000	5,000
Total	3,115,000	3,200,000
Animal fats:—		
Butter (fat content)	3,400,000	3,330,000
Lard	3,250,000	2,970,000
Tallow and greases	2,235,000	2,265,000
Total	8,885,000	8,565,000
Marine oils:—		
Whale	430,000	425,000
Sperm whale	90,000	55,000
Fish (including liver)	395,000	373,000
Total	915,000	855,000
Estimated world total	25,850,000	23,960,000

Martin Dennis Consolidates Production at Kearny, N.J.

The Martin Dennis Company has consolidated and centralized its manufacturing operations at Kearny, N. J., it was announced last week. Now in its fifty-ninth year, Martin Dennis makes chromium chemicals and special-purpose leather-tanning comopunds. The firm, acquired in 1948 by Diamond Alkali Company of Cleveland, Ohio, to supplement and broaden its own chromium chemicals line, is operated as a division of Diamond.

In making the announcement, A. L. Geisinger, Diamond vice-president, said that as a result of the move the company has closed its Newark, N. J., plant permanently and has transferred most of its seventy employees to Kearny. Diamond plans to sell the Newark property. Located at 859 Summer avenue, the property consists of the plant, which is of brick and steel construction and provides 75,000 square feet of floor space, and a two-story office structure.

The move also involved the transfer of other Martin Dennis activities formerly conducted at Newark. Sales administration has been taken over by Diamond's general sales department in Cleveland. The Martin Dennis leather laboratory has been moved to Diamond's new technical center at Painesville, Ohio.

I. G. Arnold, jr., superintendent of the Newark plant, has been transferred to Diamond's Painesville plant. V. L. DiSordi, assistant superintendent at Newark, has moved to Kearny, where he will have charge of the "Tanolin" chrome tanning department. Two leather laboratory chemists, Ralph E. Marlatt and John B. Carpenter, have been assigned to Diamond's technical staff at Painesville.

American Cyanamid Offering 3-Aminopropanol in Trial Lots

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has made 3-aminopropanol available in trial lots for the first time for evaluation in the chemical and allied industries. The chemical properties of 3-aminopropanol are reported to be similar to those of other amino alcohols having primary amino and hydroxyl groups. However, the three-carbon separation between the two groups is said to result in behavior more typical of the individual groups than is found in currently available amino alcohols.

It is suggested by Cyanamid that this product be investigated for use in the synthesis of soaps and other surface active agents, dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals and resins. New product bulletin No. 25 describing its properties and experimental lots of 3-aminopropanol are available upon requests to the company.

Reichhold Chemicals Plans To Make Resins in Israel

Arrangements have been concluded for the manufacture in Israel of a complete line of synthetic resins for the paint, paper, printing ink and plywood industries, Henry H. Reichhold, founder and chairman of the board of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., New York, has announced.

Acquisition of manufacturing facilities for Reichhold products in Israel brings to nineteen the number of foreign manufacturing affiliates of that company. Financial and operational control of the new affiliate will remain in Israel, Mr. Reichhold said, but Reichhold engineers from the United States will go to Israel to impart the necessary American know-how to engineers there.

Pitts. Coke New Plasticizer Facilities Nearing Completion

New plant facilities which will substantially increase the company's production of plasticizers are nearing completion at the Neville Island plant of the Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. The storage tank farm and drumming-off-building of the new unit are completed and the processing building is expected to be finished and in operation before June.

Prentiss Drug & Chemical Elects J. Miller President

Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, New York, has elected J. Miller, treasurer of the firm, president to fill the post left vacant by the death of H. R. King on January 28. Mr. Miller was also reelected to his post as treasurer and will handle the duties of that office in addition to those of the presidency. He has been with the company since 1919 as secretary, and since 1927 as secretary-treasurer.

Friar M. Thompson, manager of the insecticide division, was elected to the vice-presidency. Mr. Thompson came to the company in 1945. Formerly he handled sales development and research for Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Charles Hermann, manager of the chemical division, has been reelected a vice-president of the firm. Mr. Hermann formerly was vice-president of McKesson & Robbins and came to Prentiss in 1942. A. W. Bevernick, western manager, in charge of the Chicago office of the company, has also been reelected to a vice-presidency. Mr. Bevernick has been in charge of the Chicago office for Prentiss continuously since 1934.

H. F. Seeland, now in charge of the botanical drug division of the company, has been elected to the office of secretary. Mr. Seeland joined the company in 1946. Malcolm Miller has been elected assistant secretary. Messrs. J. Miller, Thompson and Herman have been elected to the company's board of directors.

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News

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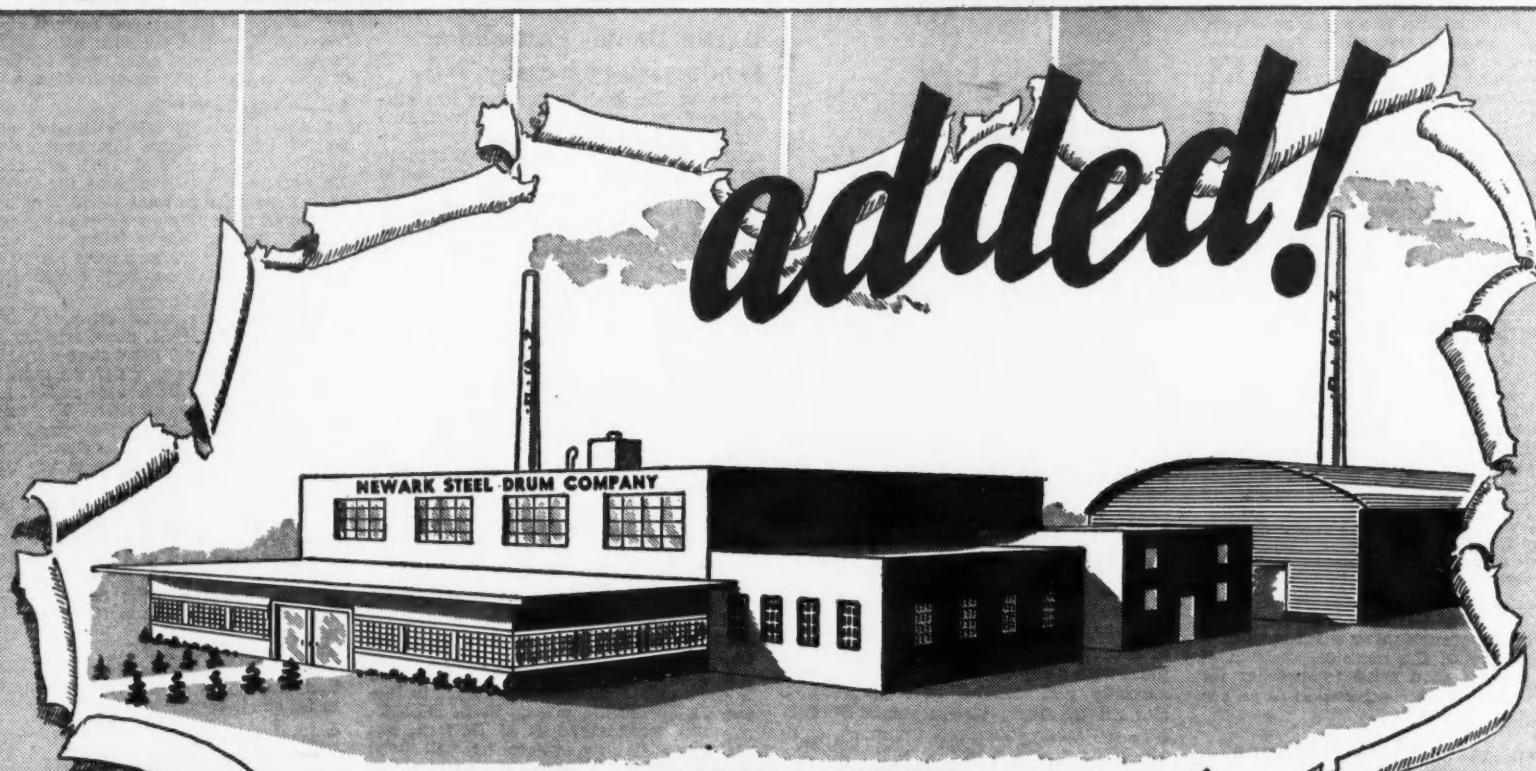

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 6-8.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Buffalo, N. Y., March 23-27.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, ADMA-APMA combined pharmaceutical contact committee; Washington hotel, Washington, D. C.; March 20-21; annual meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., April 28-May 1; production and engineering section, spring meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., May 14-15.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., March 16-19.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 28-30.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton Fla., April 7-9.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 19-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Statler hotel, Cleveland Ohio, March 3-7; annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York, June 23-27.

American Standards Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19.

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Kansas City, Mo., May 4-9.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 21-22.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, general symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 22; outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., June 6; annual symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 28.

Chemical Institute of Canada, protective coatings division regional conference, Royal York hotel, Toronto, March 14; annual conference and exhibition, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, June 2-4.

Chemical Market Research Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association; midyear meeting, Copley-Plaza hotel, Boston, Mass., June 8-10.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual open meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 20.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6; annual meeting Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 25-28.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, February 27-29; annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 25-28.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25.

International Grassland Congress, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., August 17-23.

International Organization for Standardization, triennial meeting, Columbia University, New York, June 9-21.

Leather Show of the Tanners' Council of America, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 11-12.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, air pollution abatement conference, Statler hotel, New York, February 25-26; joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting, in conjunction with Metal Powder Show, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 29-30.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, Calif., April 7-9.

National Air Pollution Symposium, Huntington hotel, Pasadena, Calif., May 5-6.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, annual convention, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., April 15-18.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., March 11-12.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 16-18.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-19.

National Packaging Exposition, Atlantic City Auditorium, Atlantic City, N. J., April 1-4.

National Sanitary Supply Association, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel (formerly the Stevens), Chicago, March 23-26.

Oil Trades Association of New York, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 18.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute semi-annual meeting, Dennis hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., March 30-31.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 22-24.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 15; semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 4.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, spring meeting, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., March 5-7.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, February 18-21.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

Promoted by Hyman & Co.

W. E. McCauley, who for the past five years has been assistant sales manager and leader of entomological activities for Julius Hyman & Co., Denver, Col., has been named manager of agricultural product development for the concern. In his new post, Mr. McCauley will coordinate all of Hyman's activities and programs dealing with the introduction, development, and promotion of its agricultural chemicals.

ADMA Reveals Plans For Three Meetings

The American Drug Manufacturers Association has announced plans for three coming meetings, which will be open to members only.

The first is the meeting of the ADMA-APMA combined pharmaceutical contact committee, which will be held March 20 and 21 at the Washington hotel, Washington, D. C. Reports will be heard from a number of subcommittees. A discussion on sterility testing and controls is also expected to take place. This will be a continuation of the discussion held at the previous meeting.

ADMA's biological section will hold its Spring meeting April 3 and 4 at the Warwick hotel, Philadelphia. The production and engineering section will meet May 15 and 16 at The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va. This session will be devoted to discussion of technical and operating problems and to the accounting function in relation to production and engineering areas. Plans are being formulated for the fall meeting in New Orleans at the Roosevelt hotel, October 30 and 31.

Oil Trades Ass'n to Elect New Officers March 18

The Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its annual meeting and election of new officers March 18 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. Reception will be held at 6:30 p. m., with dinner following at 7:45 p. m.

Officer nominees are the following:—President Dart E. Hoffman, of Tide Water Associated Oil Company; vice-president, Joseph W. Hart, of H. Hentz & Co.; secretary, Joseph C. Smith, of Smith-Weihman Company, and treasurer, Gordon L. Benjamin, of Gulf Oil Corporation.

Defense Posts to Two

Harold R. Austin, president of M. W. Kellogg Company, has been appointed vice-chairman for production and requirements of the Department of Defense Munitions Board. He succeeds Robert M. Hatfield, jr., who returned to California, where he is serving as a part-time director of the Armed Services Regional Council for California, Nevada and Arizona.

Dr. J. B. Austin, director of research and chief of United States Steel Company's research laboratory at Kearny, N. J., has been named a member of the committee on chemical warfare of the department's Research and Development Board.

Cabot Elects Directors

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass., has elected three new members to its board of directors. They are:—Louis Cabot, grandson of the company's founder; David D. Cochrane, vice-president, and Owen J. Brown, jr., vice-president and general sales manager. George H. Cash has been elected managing director of Cabot Carbon, Ltd., a subsidiary company located at Ellesmere Port, near Liverpool, England.

TAPPI Meeting Attracts Record Attendance, Geohegan Reelected

Close to 1,800 members and guests, an all-time record, registered for the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, held in the Commodore hotel, New York, February 18 through 21.

The growth in attendance at the annual conclave was, possibly, a reflection of a membership increase during 1951, as reported by Ronald G. Macdonald, association secretary. Net gain in individual memberships last year was 421, as compared with 253 in 1950, Mc Macdonald stated. Individual memberships totaled 4,689 as of December 31.

He revealed that there was also a gross gain of twelve, with a net gain of six, in corporate memberships, bringing the total at year-end to 227, and a gain of seven net in sustaining memberships, raising that total to 192. Mr. Macdonald called attention to entry on the TAPPI roster of nine foreign mills among the twelve newly joined. Two of these are in England and one each in the Philippines, Algiers, Japan, Switzerland, Portugal, India and Czechoslovakia. Foreign corporate members now number seventy-six.

Geohegan Reelected President

Kenneth P. Geohegan, vice-president of Howard Paper Mills, was reelected president of the association, and George H. Pringle, assistant chief engineer of Mead Corporation, was reelected vice-chairman.

New members of the executive committee, elected for three-year terms, are as follows:—Lewis K. Burnett, manager of quality control for the Ohio Boxboard Company; James R. Lienz, general superintendent of the mill division for Union Bag & Paper Corporation; George A. Day, chief chemist for Brown Company, and Harry F. Lewis, dean of students at the Institute of Paper Chemistry.

A highlight of the general sessions was presentation of the TAPPI Gold Medal award for 1952 to Raymond S. Hatch, acting director of research for the Hudson Pulp & Paper Company, Palatka, Fla.

Scores of Technical Papers

The numerous technical sessions during the four-day meeting heard more than eighty-five reports on research and pilot plant experiments concerned with improvement of papermaking and utilization of by-products and wastes.

A. E. Griffin and M. S. Cornish, of Wallace & Tiernan Company, Newark, N. J., in a paper entitled, "The Preparation and Use of Chlorine Activated Silica in Paper Mill Water Treatment," pointed out that the activation of sodium silicate with chlorine on a continuous basis has been investigated and found successful.

Saturated chlorine water is added to full strength sodium silicate. The combination is air mixed and aged in the same chamber, it was stated. The activated silica is removed from the reaction chamber by an ejector and the water used to operate the ejector serves as dilution water. Activated silica thus prepared, they said, has been used to replace a glue formula in the operation of a Sveen-Pedersen save-all for one year.

Polyamide Resin Suspensoids

Harold Wittcoff, M. M. Renfrew and Fred B. Speyer, of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, presented a paper entitled, "Polyamide Resin Suspensoids—A new Tool for the Paper Converter." Their company's polyamides, they said, are thermoplastic condensation products of diamines and dimerized vegetable oil acids, which, for several years, have been available to the paper converter for hot melt and solution coating. They are now available in water dispersion or suspensoid form.

Five types are marketed and several others are under development, the paper added. The suspensoids are cationic and have an average particle size of 1 mu. They are said to demonstrate excellent freeze-thaw resistance.

The report stated that the suspensoids are used as highly functional coating for paper and plastic films, and as heat seal adhesives and laminants; they also have use as gloss overcoats. They are finding their way into wet stick adhesives and show promise as beater additives in the fabrication of wet strength paper. Other uses are in tub-sizing compositions and as pigment binders for pigment coating of paper.

Recovery of Sulphur

A paper on "Pilot Plant Recovery of Heat and Sulphur from Spent Ammonia-Base Sulphite Pulping Liquor," was presented by J. H. Hull, of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Camas, Wash., and G. V. Palmrose, of the Soundview division of Scott Paper Company, Everett, Wash. Operation of a pilot plant at the Lebanon, Ore., mill of Crown Zwellerbach, for studying evaporation and burning of am-

—Continued on page 78

National Air Pollution Symposium Set May 5-6

The executive committee has announced the second National Air Pollution Symposium to be held May 5 and 6 at the Huntington hotel, Pasadena, Calif. Under the sponsorship of Stanford Research Institute, in cooperation with California Institute of Technology, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the University of Southern California, sessions will follow the general pattern of the successful first symposium held under the same auspices in 1949.

Dr. A. M. Zarem, chairman of the executive committee, has announced that the program will cover general topics of new technics in sampling, analysis and instrumentation, fundamental chemistry and physics of the atmosphere, the contribution of internal combustion engines and biological aspects of atmospheric contamination. Management's view of air pollution will be introduced. Dr. Zarem said, "We hope this participation will assist in a better understanding of the necessary contributions of industry and science toward the achievement of tolerable limits of air contamination from the standpoint of community health."

Members of the executive committee for the 1952 symposium are Dr. F. C. Lindvall of Caltech, Dean L. M. K. Boelter of UCLA, Dean R. E. Vivian of USC, and Dr. Zarem, manager of the Los Angeles division of SRI.

Material Handling Institute Names Committees for '52

The Material Handling Institute has announced the formation of eight committees to carry out the organization's program for 1952. The committees and their chairmen are as follows:—

Planning, W. H. Noelting, of Faultless Caster Corporation; industry service, George R. Brockway, of The Rapids-Standard Company; exposition, John C. Mevius, of American Engineering Company; MHI-American Material Handling Society cooperation, H. W. Heinritz, of Gould-National Batteries, Inc.; industry educational, H. M. Palmer, of Lewis-Shepard Products, Inc.; finance and budget, E. W. Allen, Thomas A. Edison, Inc.; membership, E. J. Byrne, Chisholm-Moore Hoist Corporation, and Washington, Mr. Mevius.

American Zinc Institute Sets Meeting April 21-22

The American Zinc Institute has announced that its thirty-fourth annual meeting will be held at the Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on April 21 and 22. Present plans provide for a full two-day program with a morning and afternoon session scheduled for both days.

Speakers from Washington and from the industry will report on the general outlook for metals and the zinc supply and requirements picture. Mine development and production expansion at home and abroad will be covered by a special panel of mining men. The annual dinner and smoker will be held on the evening of April 21.

Equipment Dealers Council To Discuss OPS Rules

The Process Equipment Dealers Council will hold a regular meeting tonight at 7 p. m. at the Statler hotel, New York. Dinner will be served in Parlor A. Chief topic of discussion will be the new Office of Price Stabilization regulation on machinery and its effect on the used equipment industry. David M. Gold, executive secretary, will preside.

Southern Drug Meetings Set

The South Atlantic Drug Club will hold its spring meeting May 5 and 6 at the Piedmont hotel, Atlanta, Ga. The Southern Drug Club has announced its spring meeting for May 8 and 9 at the Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

Key Facts about Merck Service

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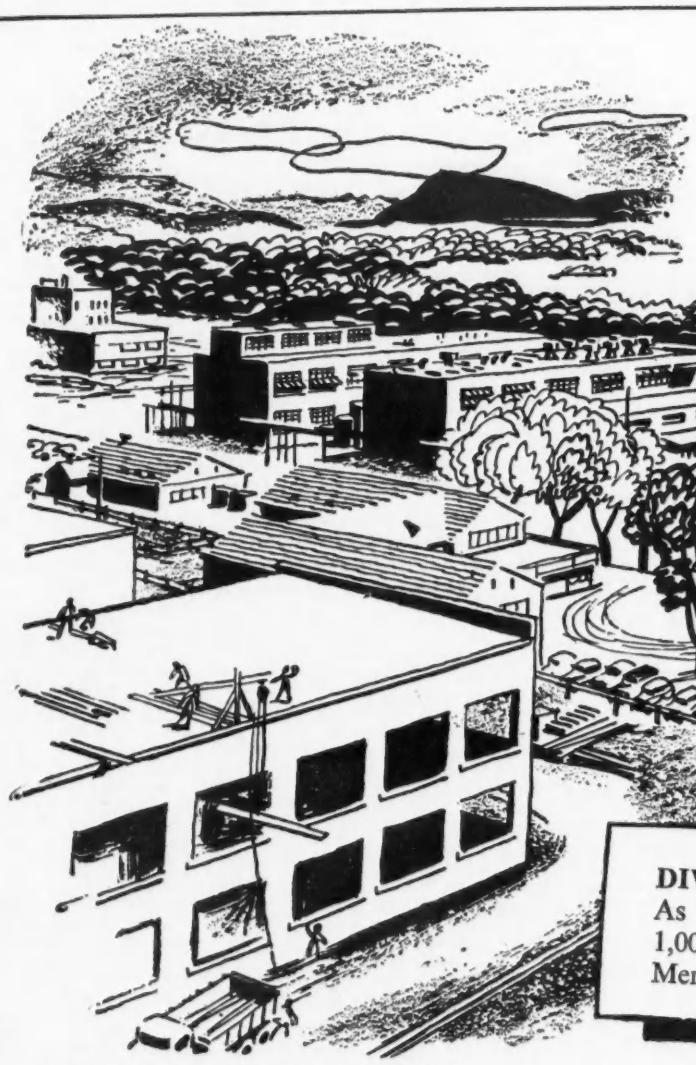

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Partial view of the new Merck Plant at Danville, Pa.

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ANTIBIOTICS	CITRATES	MERCURIALS	THEOBROMINE
BISMUTH SALTS	EPHEDRINES	QUININES	THEOPHYLLINES
BROMIDES	IODIDES	SACCHARIN	VITAMINS
CAFFEINE	IRON SALTS	SULFONAMIDES	ZINC SALTS

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY
In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited—Montreal

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
smaller lots lb. .57 - .64

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 - 26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.50
l.c.l., bbls., work 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 11.50
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E., works, 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .525 - .540
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l lb. .35½- —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l lb. .35½- —
Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28½- .29½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .17 - .18¼
double dist., dms lb. .18½- .19¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1050- .1175
double dist., dms lb. .1100- .1225
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.25 - 1.35
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .31 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 - 25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .142 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1750
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry ground, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½- .31½
dms. lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.93 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.10 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Acacia—Acid, Phenylglycollic

Acid hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .034 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .035 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —
J. bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .17½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 - .3690
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .23¾- .24¼
60%, dms lb. .18¾- .19¼
Linseed oil, dist., reg., dms lb. .2250- .23
water, white, dms lb. .2550- .26
Maleic, anhydride (see M), powder, dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms. 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic dms, works lb. .57 - —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Molybdic, dms., 85-92% works lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23¾- .24¾
tech., flake, 96-97% dms lb. .20¼- .21¼
Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
tanks, works ton. 25.00 -29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
tanks, works ton. 27.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton. 32.00 -36.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms lb. .28¾- .29¼
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
Octoic (see Acid, Ethylhexoic).
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12¼- .13½
tanks lb. .10¾- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .14¾- .16
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .1590
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - .1715
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.60 - 4.50
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethyiphenyicinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formularly
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	nom.	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bgs.	bags			pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured			S. E.	southeast
		i.b.p.	initial boiling point	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	ship't.	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tankcars
com'l	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots		
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - .09¼
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 —
small dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .263 - —
tanks, works lb. .243 - —
Pyrogallic, NF,. (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. .26 - —
whse. gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .35 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .90¾ - .94
l.c.l., works lb. .92¾ - .94½
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .12¼ - .13½
single dist., dms lb. .11¾ - .13
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .11 - .12¼
single-pressed, bgs lb. .10½ - .11¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .13¼ - .14½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .63 - .75

Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.25
tanks, works ton.16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.10
tanks, works ton.20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bottles, extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .09¼ - .10½
hydrogenated, dms lb. .10¾ - .12
Tannic, NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230- 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .45½ - —
smaller lots lb. .46 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
small dms lb. .49 - .55
imported, bgs lb. .36 - .40
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Acid, trichloracetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T.2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls., lb. 1.76 - 1.78
powd., bbls lb. 1.80 - 1.82
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —

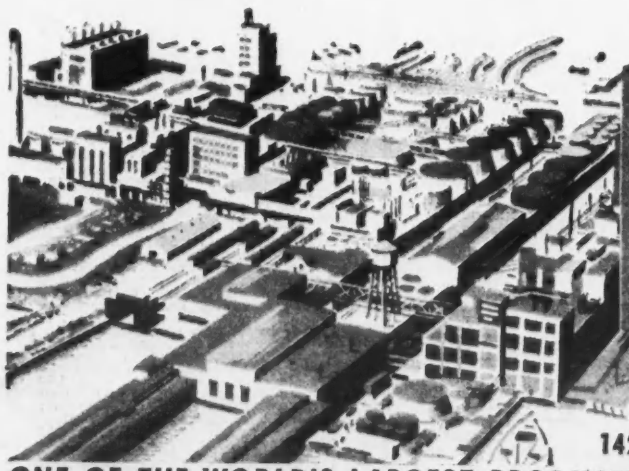
Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132° C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .10
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½ - .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - .29¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - .30¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18¼ - .28
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18¼ - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .13½ - .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, works lb. .13½ - —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - .20¼
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .22¾
tanks, works lb. .15 - .20¼
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140-lb. lots, or more lb. .72 - .95
smaller lots lb. .72 - 1.00
extra, 500-lb. lots or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .75 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - .88
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .76
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .92 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .76
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .92 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .76
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .86 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .90 - .95
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .74
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies gal. .86½ - .87
l.c.l., same basis gal. .90½ - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .74½ - .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - .96
SD23H, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies gal. .87 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .75
SD27A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.34½ - 1.48½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38½ - 1.57½
tanks, same basis gal. 1.22½ - 1.36½
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .88½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .92½ - .97½
tanks, same basis gal. .76½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .84½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .88½ - .93½
tanks, same basis gal. .72½ - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .89½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .93½ - .98½
tanks, same basis gal. .61½ - .77½
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .88½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .92½ - .97½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .76½
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.82 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.86 -20.91
tanks, same basis gal.20.70 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - .75
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.21.94 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.98 -22.03
tanks, same basis gal.21.82 - —
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - .29½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½ - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .20
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ - .17½
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26¼ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91% dms., incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .5050- .5225
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .5550- .5640
tanks, dlvd gal. .3850- —
95%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - .56¾
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - .61
tanks, dlvd gal. .43 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.57 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½ - .76
smaller lots, works lb. .77½ - .81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½ - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .93 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

ETHYL ALCOHOL

PURE ALCOHOL
SPECIALLY DENATURED ALCOHOL
ALL FORMULAE
COMPLETELY DENATURED ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT (TR 590)
All Products Available in 190 and 200 Proof

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage.

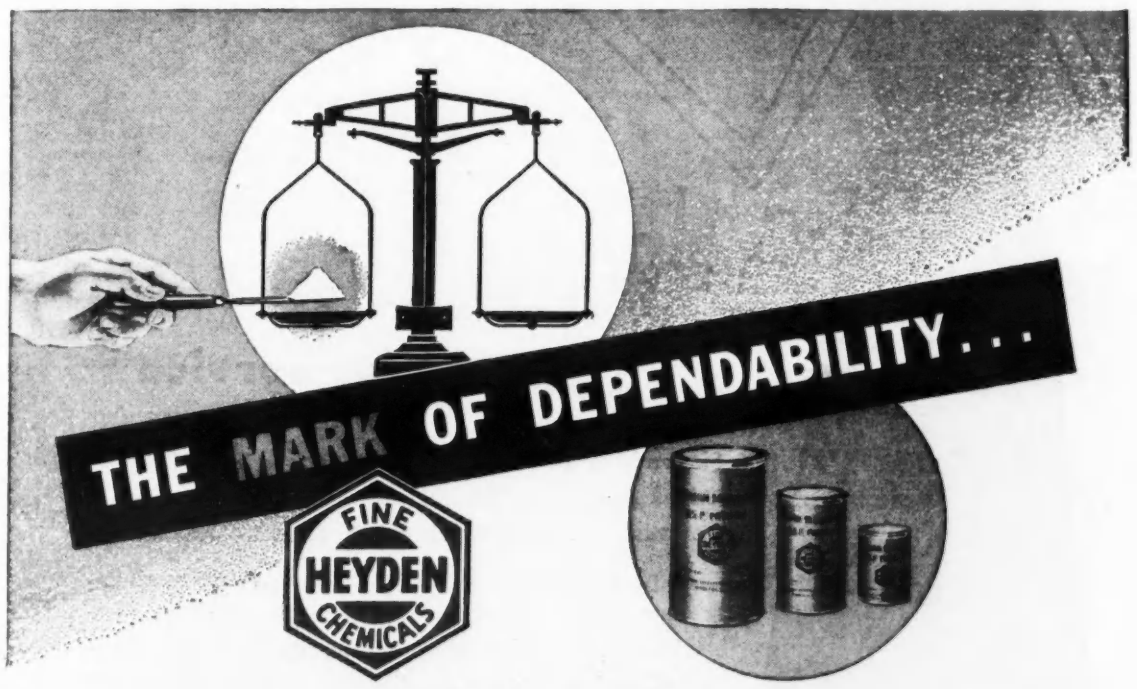


PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES INC.

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS

Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Alizarin (see Red alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs.....lb. .30 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works....lb.42.50 - —
90%, dms., works.....lb.38.25 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 8.53 - 9.53
2¼%, dms., works.....gal. 7.55 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works....lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works..lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .40 - .43
powdered, cs. .....lb. .50 - .53
Curacao, kegs .....lb. .60 - .63
Socotrine, kegs.....lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.04 - 4.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld....lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphythylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works.. gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. .....kilo.350.00 - —
Acetate, bots. .....kilo.350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .20 - .33
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works..100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0425- .0550
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works....lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works...100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -65.00
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .24 - —
contract, works.....lb. .22 - —
9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20 - —
contract, works.....lb. .19 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works..lb. .83 - —
contract, works.....lb. .80 - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99⅝+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs.....lb. .18 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld..lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd....lb. .36 - .96
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms..lb. .59½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms.lb. .97½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .58½- —
unpolished standard, dms....lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms.....lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works.....ton.33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works.....ton.36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works....lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works.....lb. .36 - .38
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 4.85 - 5.60
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms..lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton.79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1....lb. .17 - .17½
2 .....lb. .19 - .19½
3 .....lb. .21 - .21½
4 .....lb. .16 - .19¼
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton.80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton.80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis..ton.75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms.lb. .43 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.06
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works....ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse .....ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse....ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd .....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .38 - .39
dms. .....lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms..lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac salt USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bots.lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonia bifluoride).
Hydroxide see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars.....lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works....lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.83.02 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton.64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works.....lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.....lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse .....ton.285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.....ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works....lb. .14 - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works.lb. .18 - .20
Ammonium sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton.40.00 -45.00
synthetic, bgs., tanks.....ton.34.50 - —
bulk, works .....ton.31.50 - —
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100% works ton.211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works.ton.312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld....ton.181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., 100% basis..lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.98
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. .50 - .53
Amphetamine citrate dextro, bots. lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots..lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms .....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots.....lb.36.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms.....lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19¾- .30¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20¾- .31¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - .29
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).



SALICYLIC ACID

The Heyden hexagon has always been the symbol of dependability and quality in chemicals. Years of experience in manufacturing Salicylic Acid and its derivatives assure you of purity and uniformity in these important products—whether in prescription quantities or truckloads.

If your formulations require Salicylic Acid or any of the Salicylates listed below—for use as an intermediate; in ointments; in tablets; in many other applications—standardize on Heyden for assurance. Samples and further information will be forwarded promptly on request.

FOR PRESCRIPTION AND MANUFACTURING USE...

SODIUM SALICYLATE U.S.P.
Large Crystals, Flo Crystals or Powder

METHYL SALICYLATE U.S.P.
(Oil of Wintergreen, synthetic)

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID U.S.P.
Crystals or Powder (also Starch Granulations)

PHENYL SALICYLATE N.F.
(Salol) Granular or Powder

AMMONIUM SALICYLATE N.F.
Crystals

CALCIUM SALICYLATE
Powder

LITHIUM SALICYLATE N.F.
Powder

MAGNESIUM SALICYLATE
Powder

STRONTIUM SALICYLATE N.F.
Powder

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Benzaldehyde - Benzoates - Benzyl Chloride
Bromides - Chlorinated Aromatics
Creosotes - Formaldehyde - Formic Acid
Glycerophosphates - Guaiacols
Hexamethylenetetramine - Medicinal Colloids
Methylene Disalicylic Acid - Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates - Penicillin - Pentaerythritols
Propyl Gallate - Resorcinol - Salicylates
Salicylic Acid - Streptomycin

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • DETROIT • PROVIDENCE

Amyl Butyrate—Black, Carbon, Channel

Amyl butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.80 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .77 - .95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .50 - .80
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18½- .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19½- .21½
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .18 - .19
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs., afloat lb. .58 - .59
Czech, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Mexican, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder, dms lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .50 - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .50½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45½- —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .35¾- .50
l.c.l., works lb. .37¾- .52
solution, cbys. lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.60

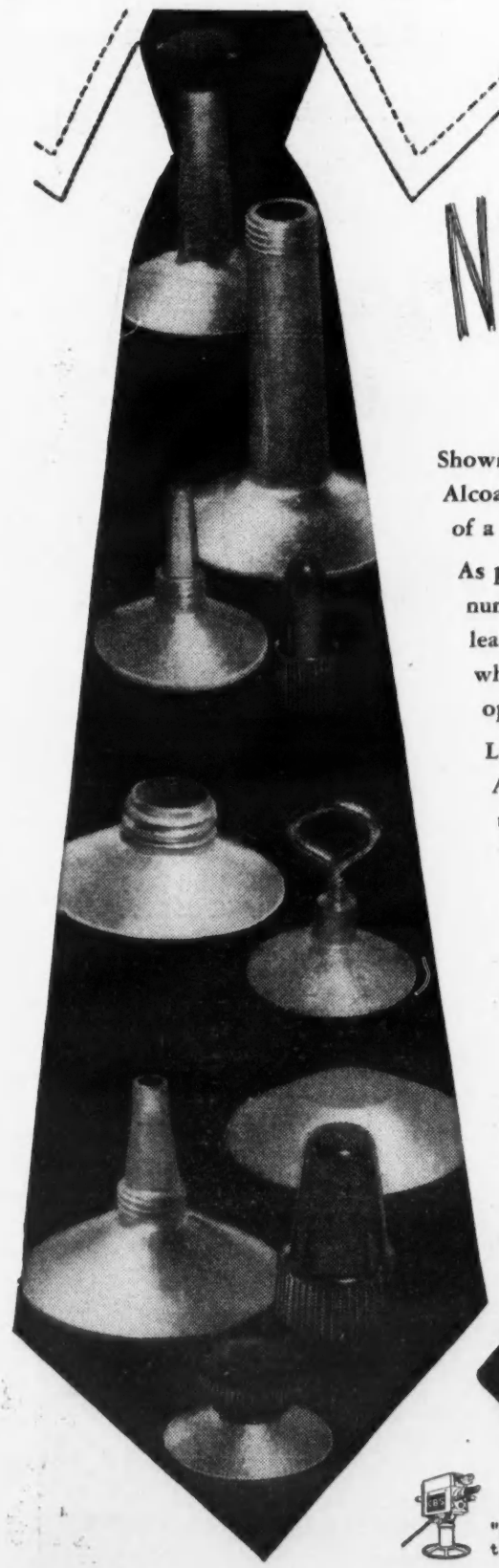
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots, tins oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% basis) 40.00 - —
Arnica (true montana) flowers, bls. lb. .55 - .75
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines, ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 - —

Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 27.00 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, ref'nery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 5.75 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.88 - —

Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry, root, bark, bags lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 85.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. bgs. ton. 152.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 162.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - .21
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton. 190.00 -200.00
Iodide, bots. lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ton. 250.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 71.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 81.50 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .40 - .45
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 12.50 - —
Bentonite, Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 71.40 - —
5 ton lots ton. 68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots ton. 57.00 - —
Bentonite, white, low gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 69.70 - —
5-ton 67.20 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots, ton. 55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - .79
tech., cbys., dms lb. .49 - .54
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .015 - .020
l.c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .019 - .021
gamma, dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 - .0275
l.c.l., works, gamma unit, lb. .0275- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit, lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0375- .0400
Benzidine, base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - .39
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .38¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.80 -10.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32 - .32½
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Betanaphthol benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.32 - 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., dlvd., c.l. lb. .14¾- .18¾
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .10 - —



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Shown here are a few of the many neck styles available in Alcoa Aluminum Tubes. Designed for easy dispensing of a host of products, they make friends—*create sales.*

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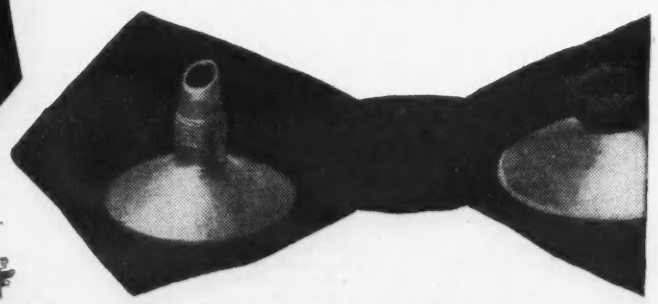

"SEE IT NOW," with Edward R. Murrow, brings the world to your armchair...CBS-TV every Sunday--3:30 P.M. EST

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .03 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .1175- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works.....lb. .0160- .0673
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root, bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
tree bark, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 9.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 9.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 - .18½
l.c.l.....lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .63 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .43 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.83 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis....lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable.....lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.10 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, non-soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis....lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls, same basis lb. .43 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls..lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA, bbls.....lb. 4.25 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .12
Bone, raw bulk Atlantic ports. ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., works, E..ton.75.00 - —
steamed, works, E.....ton.85.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls....lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .49
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton.124.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.33.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl Thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl Thiocyanoacetate).
Borontrifluoride, gas, cyls., truckload, works..lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works....lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots..lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys.....lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, synth., bgs., works..lb. .1275- .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works ...lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- .15¼
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., same basis lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .33 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs ...oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls.....lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs.....lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls.....lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3..gal. .03 - —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .20 - .27½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .28½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18¼- .23¾
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works....lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less than truckload, works..lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27¾
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars.....lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y., frt. equald..lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 7.72 - 7.97
Calamine, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs.lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls.....lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works..gram. 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works..gram. 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works...gram. 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works..unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works..unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works..unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - .12

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Prompt delivery from warehouse stocks of the following chemicals:

ACIDS
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BORIC ACID
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
CARBON DIOXIDE (SOLID)
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORIDE OF LIME
CHLORINE
COPPER SULPHATE
EPSOM SALTS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
FORMALDEHYDE
GLYCERINE
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
IRON CHROMITE
MURIATE OF POTASH
NAPHTHALENE
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
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POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
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SODIUM METASILICATE
SODIUM NITRATE
SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
SODIUM PHOSPHATES, All types
SODIUM SILICATE
SODIUM SULPHIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE
SODIUM SULPHITE
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TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
WETTING AGENTS
ZINC SULPHATE

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Calcium Bromide—Charcoal, Hardwood

Calcium bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, same basis, 40%, tank-cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ... ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ... lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms ..... lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms ..... lb. .58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less ..... lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works ... lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald ..... lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works ... lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ... ton.49.25 - —

Calcium pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted ... gram. .07½- —*
Phenolsulphonate, dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.92.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... ton.95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald ... lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works ... lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .35 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .36 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works ... lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works, 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis ..... 100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).

Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs. ... lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls. ... lb. .52 - .60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs ..... lb. .69 - .73
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .55½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ... lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots ... lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .94 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.20
powd., bxs ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs ..... lb. 2.80 - 3.25
powd., bxs ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper ... lb. 4.25 - 5.50
from African pepper ..... lb. 5.00 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls ..... gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .11¾- .12
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works ... lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points ... lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls ..... lb. .06 - .08

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works ... lb. .111 - .121
NF, cbys ..... lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. ... lb. .0860- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points ... lb. .0910- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1060- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1069- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0785- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. ... lb. .0835- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works ... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs lb. 4.10 - 4.15
medium, cs ..... lb. 3.80 - 3.85
decorticated, Alleppey, cs ... lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guatemalan, cs ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.35
Mangalore type, cs ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Indian, cs ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.40
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd ... lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls. 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls, gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram ... gm. .67½- —
tins, works ..... gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can per can. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram ... lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns ... lb. 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns ... lb. .85 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works mill units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works ... mill. units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .37 - .38
Casein dom., acid-precip. standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point ... lb. .30 - .33
premium bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point ... lb. .37 - .38½
imp., acid-precip. ground 100 bgs., or more, ex dock ... lb. .26 - .28
rennet-precip. bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock ... lb. .27½- .27¾
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. ... lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis ... lb. .22¼- —
dm. lots, same basis ... lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls ..... lb. .13½- .14
longstick ..... lb. .17½- .18
shortstick, bls. ..... lb. .14½- .15
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs. lb. .19 - .19½
broken, bls ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .27 - .27½
broken, bls ..... lb. No stocks.
unscraped, bls ..... .25½- .26
broken, bls. ..... lb. No stocks.
Saigon, broken, bls ..... lb. .25 - .26
medium, bls. ..... lb. .29 - .30
thin, bls ..... lb. .52 - .53
Cassia buds, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .31
Fistula, bskts ..... lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports ... long ton.250.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ... ton.37.25 - —
Castoreum artificial, cns ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst, fib. dms., works ... lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb. .34½- .35
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .29½- .30
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content, 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500-lbs. and over, works. lb. .70 - —
less than 500-lbs., works lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lbs. or more, lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works ... lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works.lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works ... lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs ... lb. .60 - .70
Roman, cs ..... lb. .75 - .80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works ... lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ... ton.70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton.75.00 -85.00
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ... ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.46.00 - —

3
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potash chemicals Caustic Potash—All Standard Grades • Carbonate of Potash—All Standard Grades • Potassium Chloride—Refined and Technical Grades • Potassium Sulfate
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potash division
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General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6

Charcoal, pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.43.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.33.50 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lbs. or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - .75—
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14 - .14¼
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l., lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼ - —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.62½ - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
copper fixed, 6%, tins, pails, works lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4%, 55 gal. dms., works lb. 3.25 - —
8%, 55 gal. dms., works. lb. 6.00 - —
15% 55 gal., dms., works. lb.12.00 - —
concentrated, 50%, d m s., works, 100% basis lb.80.00 -90.00
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.80.00 -90.00
90%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.80.00 -90.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. 95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. 97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½ - —
cbys. lb. .10¼ - —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys. lb. .10¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½ - —
Green (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 6.50 - 8.99
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40¼
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .30 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .27 - .27½
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.35 - 3.05
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Civet, artificial, bots lb.13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 3.50 - 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton.10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton.19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton.20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port long ton.27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port long ton.44.00 -46.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton.55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton.11.00 - —
China, dom., ry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works ton.35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 8.50 -11.50
99%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.56.00 -60.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls., afloat lb. .82 - .83
Zanzibar, bls lb. .87 - .88
Clover tops, red, bgs lb. .70 - .75
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - .49

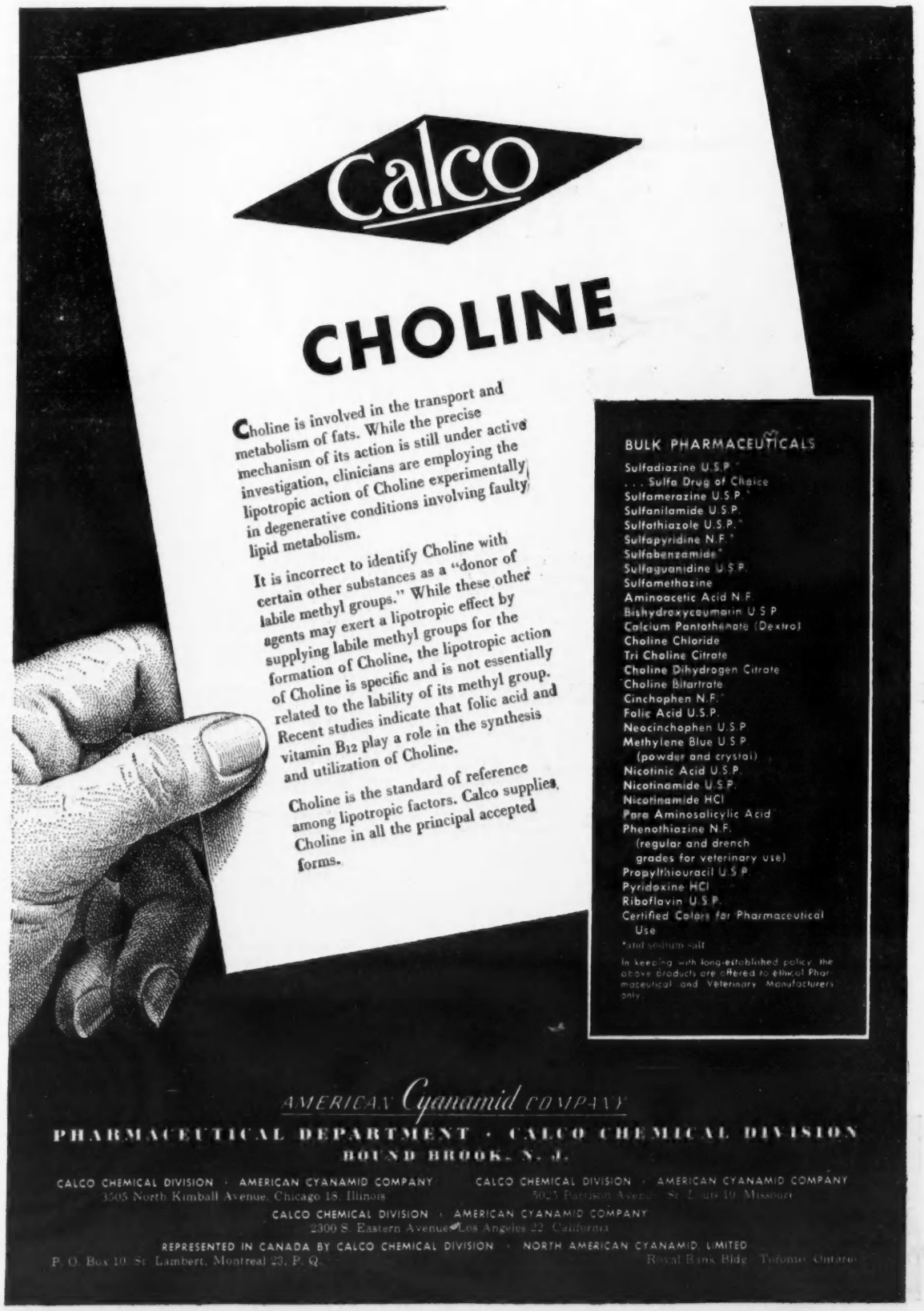
CMC, tech., low-vis., 58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14 - .15
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾ - —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.92¼ - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.10½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms.lb. .64½ - —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¼ - —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls lb. .99¼ - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs. dlvd lb. 1.57¾ - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, monohydrate, 21% Co., bbls lb. 1.23½ - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .72
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .71½ - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine USP bots, cns oz.74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .42 - .52
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½ - —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls lb. .11 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .23½ - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾ - —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .613 - 633
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .36 - .36½
Metal, electrolytic lb. .24½ - .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld lb. .24¾ - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .25¼ - —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu. dms., works. lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50

Charcoal, Pinewood—Cottonseed Meal

Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb. .33½ - 39⅛
less ton lots, works lb. .40½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 - 10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.95 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.25.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1615 - 2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton.21.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.147.50 - —
Pacific ports ton.142.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13 - 13⅛
Czech, bgs lb. .09½ - .10
Moroccan, bgs lb. .09½ - .10
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Cornsilk, ols. lb. .12 - .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot, bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton.85.00 - —


Calco
CHOLINE
Choline is involved in the transport and metabolism of fats. While the precise mechanism of its action is still under active investigation, clinicians are employing the lipotropic action of Choline experimentally in degenerative conditions involving faulty lipid metabolism.
It is incorrect to identify Choline with certain other substances as a "donor of labile methyl groups." While these other agents may exert a lipotropic effect by supplying labile methyl groups for the formation of Choline, the lipotropic action of Choline is specific and is not essentially related to the lability of its methyl group. Recent studies indicate that folic acid and vitamin B12 play a role in the synthesis and utilization of Choline.
Choline is the standard of reference among lipotropic factors. Calco supplies Choline in all the principal accepted forms.
BULK PHARMACEUTICALS
Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
. . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
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Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
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In keeping with long-established policy the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.
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2300 S. Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles 22, California
REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID LIMITED
P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q.
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ontario

Coumarin—Dimethyl Phthalate

Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, N.F., dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .41 - .42
imported, kgs lb. .31 - .32
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
Beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .25
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5%, rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - .26
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls lb. .65 - .75
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .17½ - .18
Iranian, bgs. lb. .17½ - .18
Moroccan, bgs lb. .21 Nom.
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 72.00 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .09¼ - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .36¼ - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

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2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .46 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .37 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 62.75 - 63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .13½ - .14
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .21 - .30
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .29
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb. 30.00 - 34.00
dextro-laevo, bots lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
Dextrin, corn, white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.54 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .09 - .09¼
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory, grade, bots. 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾ - —
l.c.l, works lb. .76¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼ - —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .61½ - —
Dichloroaniiin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .44½ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.04 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾ - .33¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾ - .34¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD)
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .62¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Borborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .30½ - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100 kilo lots kilo. 135.00 -160.00
10 kilo lots kilo. 140.00 -185.00
1 kilo lot kilo. 150.00 -185.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 - 9.60
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .32½ - .37
Oleate, dms lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms. lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½ - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42¾ - .43¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43¾ - .44¾
tanks, same basis lb. .40¾ - .42
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss. lb. .49¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ - .30¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ - .28

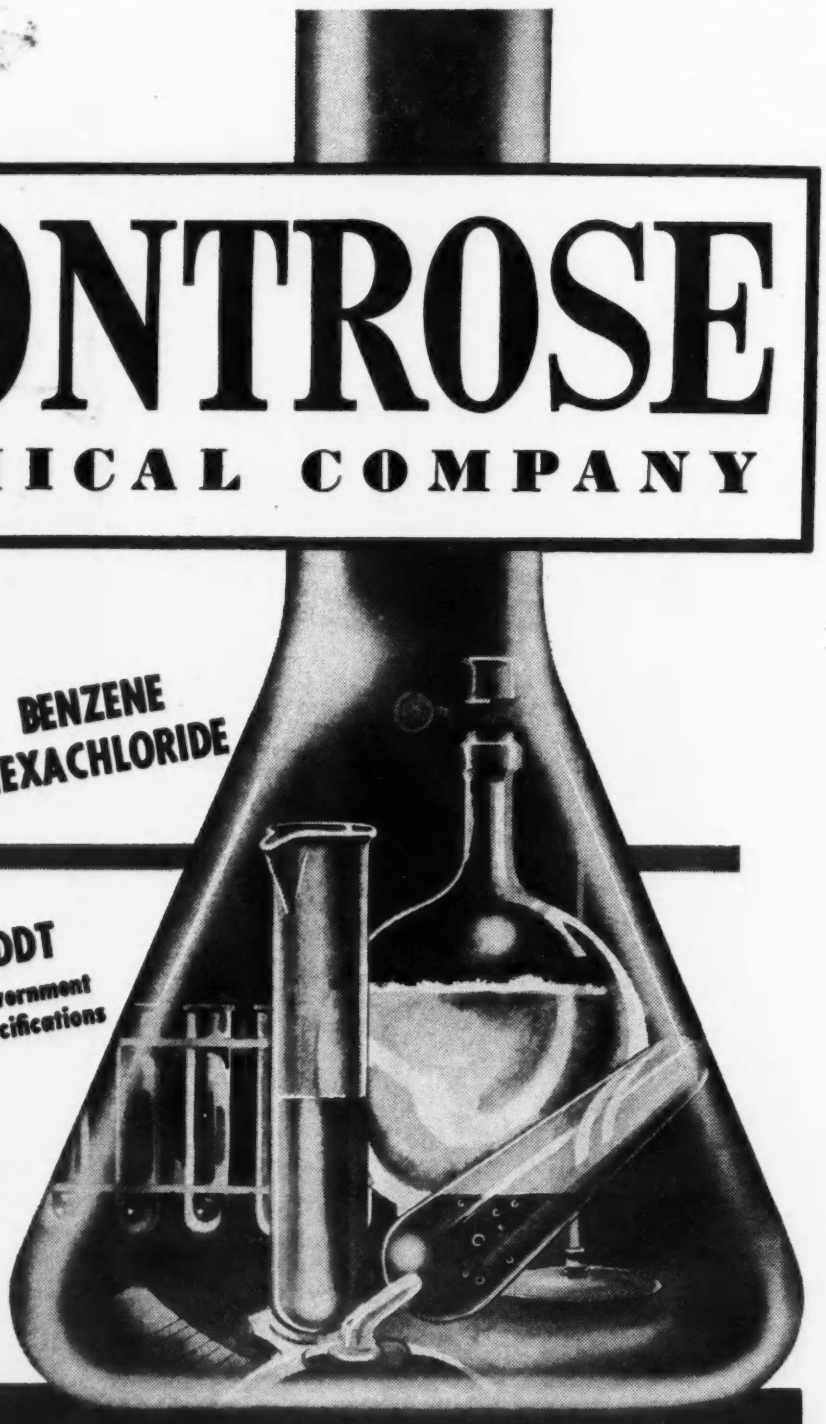
MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE

ERGOSTEROL (Non Irradiated)

DDT Government Specifications



SALES AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .79¾- —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret dms., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½- .38½
tanks, works, basis, 100% lb. .32 - —
Dimethylanalin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- .18
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- .19
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .15 - .17
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotolvene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47¾- .48¾
l.c.l., works lb. .48¼- .49¾
tanks, works lb. .46¾- .47
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- .44¼
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .42¾- .45¼
tanks, frt alld lb. 40 - .42½
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton 17.00 - —
325 mesh, works ton 20.00 - —
Diorthotolvlguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., whse gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works South gal. .69 - —
dlvd., N. Y. lb. .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works m. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .51 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock ton. No stocks.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs. lb. .45 - .47
mass., cs lb. .90 - 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2 cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 4, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5 cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, DNC, No. 8, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33 cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 8 cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange B extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .83 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra, conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
443 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine, conc lb. 1.85 - —

Dimethyl Sebacate—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
667 Victoria green sml. cryst. lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue E lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.50 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN, extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single, paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracene brown PGN. lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L, conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-344 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—
Auramine, O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —

You're on the *Right Course*
with Dependable PX Plasticizers!

The jobs for plastics are growing—and growing *tougher*—every day! The military, for example, is using dozens of new products made of versatile vinyl plastics—products which must take a regular diet of heat, cold, abrasion or constant flexing.

To a large degree it's the *plasticizer* that makes these articles so durable and useful. That's why manufacturers demand plasticizers of uniform maximum quality . . . an advantage they're assured of when they specify Pittsburgh PX Plasticizers.

As a basic and integrated producer of coal chemicals—benzene, xylene, pyridine and phthalic anhydride, to name just a few—we're able to control and maintain the high quality of our plasticizers from coal to finished product. And that means better performance and ease of use in your formulations.

Whether you're considering plasticizers—or the basic products of our other integrated divisions—remember that the Pittsburgh name and trademark stand first and foremost for *reliability*.

PX-104 DiButyl Phthalate
PX-108 DilsoOctyl Phthalate
PX-138 DiOctyl Phthalate
PX-208 DilsoOctyl Adipate
PX-404 DiButyl Sebacate
PX-408 DilsoOctyl Sebacate
PX-658 TetraHydroFurfuryl Oleate
PX-917 TriCresyl Phosphate

W&D 3588 B

PLASTICIZER DIVISION
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building · Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Formaldehyde, NF, Inhibited

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Chrysodine, R, extra ..... lb. .60 - —
- Y, extra ..... lb. .64 - —
- Fuchsine, conc. ..... lb. 3.08 - —
- Green, malachite, conc ..... lb. 2.10 - —
- Rhodamine B ..... lb. 4.33 - —
- Safranine, Y, conc ..... lb. 2.90 - —
- Violet, methyl, B ..... lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
- Orange, Acid, Y, conc ..... lb. .47 - —
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO ..... lb. 1.45 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc ..... lb. .90 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra ..... lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil, conc ..... lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. .65 Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls ..... lb. .06 - .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls ..... lb. .30 - .40
Elecampane root, bls ..... lb. .21 - .25
Elm bark grinding, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .40 - .45
select, bundles ..... lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz. 38.75 -42.85
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs ..... oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal ..... 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Esterine, bots. ..... oz. 45.00 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots ..... oz. 32.50 -34.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 34.50 -35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32½- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., frt. equald ..... lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Ether, ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns ..... lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns ..... lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13¾- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .1575- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1375- —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06¾- .09¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½- .10
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - 1.10
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals ..... bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals ..... bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15¾- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - .20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .22
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .16 - .23
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13¼- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15¼- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .16¼- .23¼
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- .20½
NF, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15½- .15¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15¾- .16
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb .16¼- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb .13½- —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .56½- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, dlvd. lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .48 - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .74 - .79
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms ..... lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, bots ..... gal. 6.10 - 6.60
cns., dms., works ..... lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms ..... lb. .60 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots., works ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.13
cbys., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works ..... lb. .47½- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works, lb. .60½- —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethyalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylanilin (see Monoethylanilin).
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks ..... lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, bags, 5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .67 - .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- .12¾
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies, lb. .10 - .11
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .19 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 76%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .47 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, dms. ..... lb. .35 - .42¼
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin).
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots ..... lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.35 - 3.10
Eucalyptus leaves, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Euphorbia, herb, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ..... ton. 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works. ton. 11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ..... ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .13½
light, bgs ..... lb. .12½- .13
French bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .22½
Syrian, light, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .21
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. .05¾- .06
Tunisian, bgs ..... lb. .06½- .07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric).
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms ..... lb. .83 - .95
Film scrap, colored, cs., works ..... lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works ..... lb. .20 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 40.00 -42.00
Oregon, bbls ..... gal. 2.35 - 3.25
Fishberries, bgs ..... lb. .17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal ground 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ..... ton. 135.60 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ..... ton. 130.00 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ..... ton. 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 95-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ..... ton. 47.00 Nom.
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ..... ton. 41.50 Nom.
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton. 38.00 Nom.
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 Nom.
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ..... ton. 39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ..... ton. 40.00 Nom.
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ..... ton. 41.60 Nom.
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ..... ton. 37.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works ..... lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works ..... lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works ..... lb. .0420- .045

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Mathieson CHEMICALS

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SERVING INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425
Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾- .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .23
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1235- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .13
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsenium root, bls lb. .25 - .26
Gentian root, bls lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.50
standard, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African roots, bots lb. 6.25 - 7.75
root, African, bls lb. .25 - .26
February-April steamer, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .35 - .36
February-April steamer, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .60 - .61
No. 2, bgs lb. .58 - .59
No. 3, bgs lb. .52 - .53
February steamer lb. .46 - .47
Rhatton, bgs., spot lb. .56 - .57
February steamer lb. .47 - .48
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Jan.-Mar. shipment lb. .21 - .22
Ginseng root, cs lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, calcium-type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .21½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .28 - .32
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .34
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .35
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .40
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .41
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .43
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .44½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .46
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .47
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l., bbls. ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .24½- .27
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38½- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .40⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41⅜- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40⅜- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .38⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39⅜- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38⅜- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.21.00 -21.50
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.60 - 4.00
powd., bxs lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .095
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
93-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-93%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, loose, dlvd lb. .04 - —
house lb. .04⅜- —
white, choice lb. .06 - —
yellow lb. .05 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite (toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs lb. 5.00 - —

Formaldehyde, Methanol Free—Gum, Ghatti

Green, Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .30 - .32
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd., cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .45
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .16½- .18½
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .12½- .13½
Gum, copal, Manila, soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs lb. .12½- .13¼
Elemi, cns lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17½- —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .20 - .35
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33

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the dry lubricant of choice for tabletting and molding operations, and often used as a bulking and covering agent in cosmetic powders.

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used in the manufacture of varnishes, plastics, lacquers, paints and cosmetic preparations.

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Gum, Guaiac—Kerosene

Gum, guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .44 - .54
No. 2, bbls. lb. .37 - .50
No. 3, bbls. lb. .30 - .40
Kauri, bgs. lb. .31½- .32¾
Kino, cs. lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .32 - .35
Mastic, cs. lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs. lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs. lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
No. 3, cs. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs. lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, Pa., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterce, Ga., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex deck. ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities lb. .04 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns lb. 3.25 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .32 - .35
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.17.00 - —
works lb.15.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld lb.18.00 - —
works lb.16.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz.31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofluramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - .24
tanks lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2¢ per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms. frt. equald lb. .78 - .84
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 7.20 - 8.40
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots oz.12.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs lb. .52 - .58

I

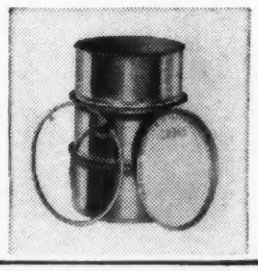
Iceland moss, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls lb. .28 - .28½
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb. 5.60 - —
tins, dlvd lb. 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms., lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans lb. 6.70 -11.50
Beta, cans lb. 5.85 -17.50
Methyl, dms., cns lb. 5.85 -10.65
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 6.75 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP, IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 8.25
USP, dms., works lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be, 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphate, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs. lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .91
Reduced, NF, kgs lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .34
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .37
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .34
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .70 - .97
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .75 - .97
Methylacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 4.80 - 5.40
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- .14⅝
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .43 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .48 - .50
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .08 - .15
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .65

K

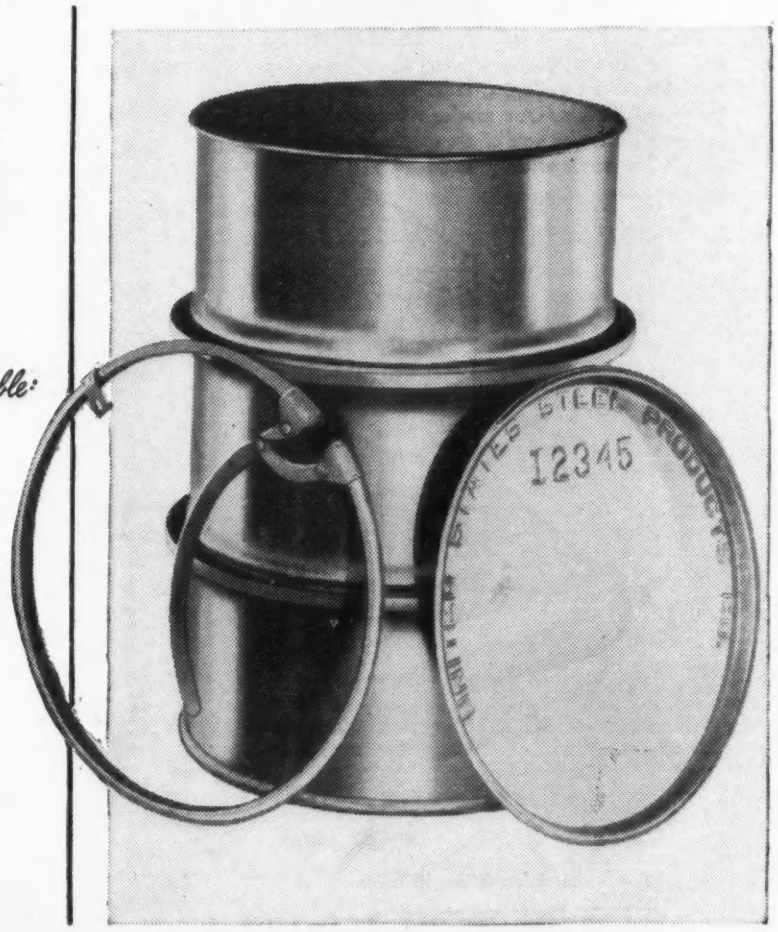
Kamala, powd., cns lb. .75 - .80
Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kava Kava root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity w.w., tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .101 - .102
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .09625
Penn., Western, 43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —



Ideal containers for acids and other chemicals, petroleum products, foods, soft drink extracts, liquors, essential oils, and similar products . . .

U·S·S Stainless Steel Drums

Stainless Steel Drums and Pails can be furnished in capacities from 3½ to 110 gallons, and with a wide variety of fittings and openings. Open-head type drum with steel hoops shown here. Also available with corrugated rolling hoops, or, for extra protection and ease of handling, with our own specially-designed patened rubber hoops.



Other U·S·S Steel Drums available:

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- DECORATED
- GALVANIZED
- TINNED

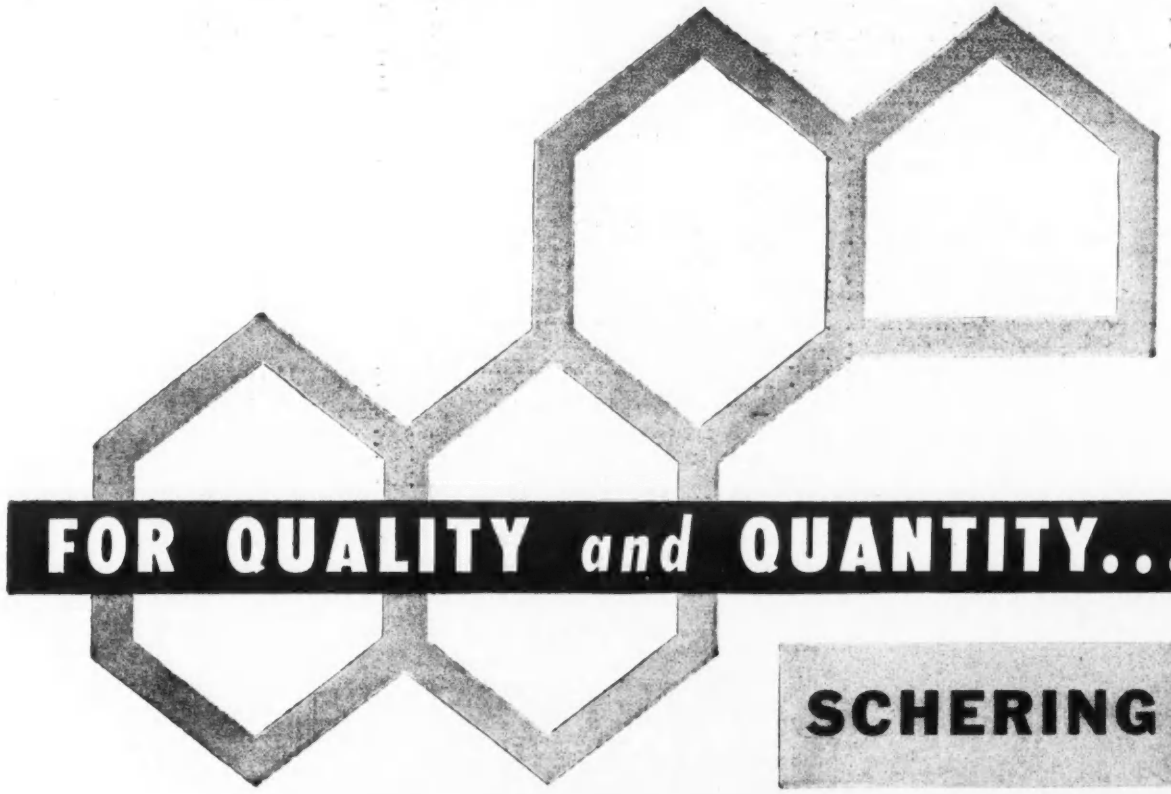
A U·S·S STEEL CONTAINER FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL NEED!

"It's Better to Ship in Steel"

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS DIVISION
UNITED STATES STEEL COMPANY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
Los Angeles and Alameda, Calif. • Port Arthur, Texas • Chicago, Ill.
New Orleans, La. • Sharon, Pa.

USS

UNITED STATES STEEL



FOR QUALITY *and* QUANTITY...

SCHERING

World's largest manufacturer of steroid hormones

Years of leadership in steroid hormone chemistry assure you of superior products in any amount you need. Our research and manufacture are allied to give you purity and uniformity and an always dependable source of supply.

HORMONES

Estrone U.S.P.
Estradiol U.S.P.
Estradiol Benzoate U.S.P.
Ethinyl Estradiol
Testosterone U.S.P.
Testosterone Propionate U.S.P.
Methyltestosterone U.S.P.
Progesterone U.S.P.
Ethisterone U.S.P.
Pregnenolone
Pregnenolone Acetate
21-Acetoxypregnenolone
Desoxycorticosterone Acetate U.S.P.
Methylandrostenediol

SULFONAMIDES

Sulfacetamide
Phthalylsulfacetamide

ANTIHISTAMINES

Prophenpyridamine Maleate

Schering CORPORATION • BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
BULK SALES DIVISION

Kola Nuts—Magnesium Hydroxide, NF

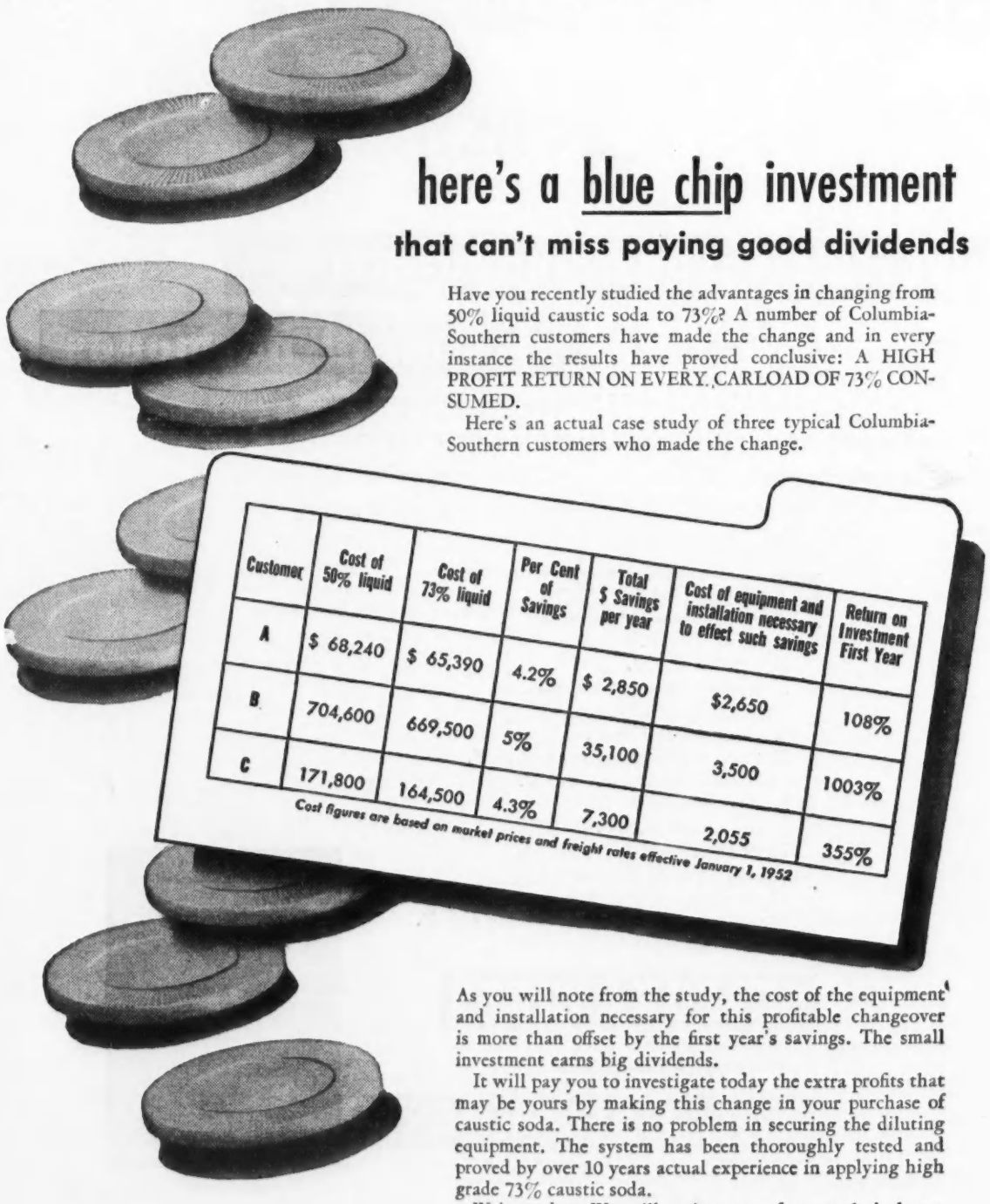
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 • .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse..ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.40 • 1.50
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .35 • .40
USP, anhydrous, dms., works..lb. .33 • .38
hydrous, dms., works.....lb. .33 • .38
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago.....lb. .12⅞ Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .20 • .25
Laurel berries, bgs.....lb. .25 • .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .10 • .10½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .11 • .11½
Yugoslavian, bls.....lb. .09 • .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .75 • —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works..lb. 1.00 • —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .55 • .60
ordinary, bls.....lb. .16 • .20
select, bls.....lb. .70 • .80
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .24 • —
gran., bbls.....lb. .25 • —
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 • —
NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .32 • .33
gran., powd., dms.....lb. .32 • .33
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .31 • —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .43 • —
l.c.l.....lb. .44 • —
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., shipt points, frt. alld..lb. .1919- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2019- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms.....lb. .39 • —
Iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 3.82 • —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .35 • —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .19 • —
St. Louis.....lb. .1880- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .36½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .37 • —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .37½- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .38 • —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .17¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .24¼- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .32½- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .24¾- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .24 • —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works..lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works.....lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls....lb. .41 • .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .42½- —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2155- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2255- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .2180- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2280- —
Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .2205- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2305- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd..lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 • —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld..lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots.....lb. .56 • —
precip., bbls., c.l.....lb. .39 • —
ton lots.....lb. .40 • —
less ton lots.....lb. .41 • —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works.....lb. .29¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms..lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms.....lb. .21 • —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .2010- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2110- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1715- .2271
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .1815- .2371
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1919- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2019- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .16 • .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 • .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 • .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 • .18
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .20 • .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls.....lb. .31 • .35
Root, bls.....lb. .08 • .09
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .40 • .45
powd., bbls.....lb. .11 • .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works..ton.14.50 • —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.ton.18.00 • —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 • —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 • —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.14.00 • —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 • —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.11.50 • —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.12.50 • —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.12.00 • —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.10.25 • —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.10.25 • —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.10.50 • —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.10.00 • —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 • —
Marble Cliff, Ohio...ton.10.00 • —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton.11.00 • —
McNeil, Tex.....ton. 9.50 • —
Mosher, Mo.....ton.10.25 • —
Redick, Florida.....ton.13.50 • —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.50 • —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 • —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.15.50 • —
Annville, Pa.....ton.14.50 • —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.14.50 • —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.16.00 • —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.14.50 • —
Chicago, Ill.....ton.12.50 • —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.14.50 • —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.16.50 • —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.12.50 • —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.13.50 • —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.13.50 • —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.13.00 • —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.14.00 • —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.12.00 • —
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton.13.50 • —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 • —
McNeil, Tex.....ton.13.00 • —
Mosher, Mo.....ton.12.50 • —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 • —
Redick, Fla.....ton.16.00 • —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 • —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.14.50 • —
York, Pa.....ton.14.50 • —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 • —
Annville, Pa.....ton.17.00 • —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.15.50 • —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 • —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.14.50 • —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.16.50 • —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.13.50 • —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.13.50 • —
Kingston, Ala.....ton.13.50 • —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.16.00 • —
Marble Cliff, Ohio.....ton.16.00 • —
McNeil, Tex.....ton.16.00 • —
Mosher, Mo.....ton.12.50 • —
Redick, Florida.....ton.16.00 • —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 • —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.16.50 • —
York, Pa.....ton.15.50 • —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works....ton. 3.50 • 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms..lb. 6.25 • 6.43
ex lignaloe wood, dms.....lb. 6.75 • 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 6.15 • 6.45
96-98%, dms.....lb. 6.60 • 7.35
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.00 • 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works..lb. 2.70 • —
dms., works.....lb. 2.60 • —
99%, tech., dms., works.....lb. 5.75 • —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls..lb. .34 • .38
without leaves, bls.....lb. .45 • .50
Linseed meal expeller, 36%, bulk, Midwest mills..ton.68.00 Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis..ton.66.00 Nom.
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .2065- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2165- —
Lithium benzoate, dms.....lb. 1.65 • 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 • 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 • 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms.....lb. .95 • 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs...lb. 1.05 • 1.40
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 1.80 • 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works..lb.14.00 -26.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms..lb. .80 • 1.25
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.60 • 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .079 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0865- .0890
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 • —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 • .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .45 • .50
Leaves, NF.....lb. .85 • .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works..oz.34.00 -36.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 • —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1.....lb. .35 • —
Lovage root, imported, bls.....lb. .60 • .65
Lupulin, tins.....lb. 1.95 • 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.50 • 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots..kilo.145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.00 • 1.05
West Indian, cs.....lb. 1.03 • 1.05
broken, cs.....lb. .80 • .85
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 • .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works..lb. .31 • —
USP, light, ctns.....lb. .34 • .36
heavy, bbls.....lb. .36 • .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton.72.50 • —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash..ton.36.30 • —
Magnesium bromide, jars.....lb. .90 • 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —
kgs. c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 • —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equaid..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 • —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14 • .15
powd., bbls., works.....ton.50.00 • —
hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works. ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 • 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 • 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 • .30



here's a blue chip investment

that can't miss paying good dividends

Have you recently studied the advantages in changing from 50% liquid caustic soda to 73%? A number of Columbia-Southern customers have made the change and in every instance the results have proved conclusive: A HIGH PROFIT RETURN ON EVERY CARLOAD OF 73% CONSUMED.

Here's an actual case study of three typical Columbia-Southern customers who made the change.

As you will note from the study, the cost of the equipment and installation necessary for this profitable changeover is more than offset by the first year's savings. The small investment earns big dividends.

It will pay you to investigate today the extra profits that may be yours by making this change in your purchase of caustic soda. There is no problem in securing the diluting equipment. The system has been thoroughly tested and proved by over 10 years actual experience in applying high grade 73% caustic soda.

Write today. We will assign one of our technical specialists to discuss your individual case and to make recommendations.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: Fifth Avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

DISTRICT OFFICES: Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Houston, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis

Magnesium hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls. lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. .90 - 1.10
blue, bls. lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .43 - .45
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 64-87%, bgs., 100-ton lots, works ton 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 84.00 - 94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E. ton 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton 87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 80.00 Nom.
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 50.00 - 52.00
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls. lb. .25 - .26
Chilean, bls. lb. .23 - .24
French, bls. lb. .30 - .31
Peruvian, bls. lb. .22 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 7.50 - —
Chinese, cs. lb. 8.25 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 7.50 - 7.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12¼
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .44 - .46
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - .50
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - .34
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49½- .51¼
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .51 - .53
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½- .37½
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogentated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

Methylacetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .72¼- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .54½- —
Methyl acetone synth East territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns. lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .58
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .39 - .43
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd. lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Formate refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —

Magnesium Hypophosphite—Mica, Wet-Ground, Wallpaper

Methyl parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vls., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylheptin, carbonate, bots. lb. 35.00 - 45.00
Methylionone, A, cns. lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns. lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —

Telltale dye enters the wood where the standard varnish has failed.

The Epon resin finish flexes and remains not only unbroken, but even uncracked.

YOU CAN EASILY MAKE this simple dowel test yourself!

The Set-Up. Coat two hardwood dowels with a standard brand of varnish. Coat another pair with an Epon resin-based finish. Age them, if you wish, to develop the maximum brittleness. Now strike them together, just as hard as you can. When you have done your worst, rub a "telltale" dye over the surfaces.

The Result. The standard varnish cracks and flakes . . . as emphasized by the dye penetration into the wood. The Epon resin finish *follows the dented surface without any sign of chipping, flaking or dye penetration.*

The Reason: The Epon Resin molecule is an entirely new class of polymer with evenly spaced reactive groups which permit it to cure to a flexible film. Also, its polar nature contributes outstanding adhesion. As a plus value, Epon resins have excellent resistance to detergents, caustic and many acids.

Write to your nearest Shell Chemical office for more information and samples.

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IN CANADA
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Toronto · Montreal · Vancouver

Mica, Wet-Ground, White—Oil, Cassia, USP

Mica, wet-grd., white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .16 - .17
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .16¼- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .39½- .43½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, industrial, tanks, New York gal. .28 - —
New Orleans gal. .31½- .33½
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo, powd., kgs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .59 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -85.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns. lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns. lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns. lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns. lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns. lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns. lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .14½- .15
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08½- —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .11 - —
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 52.00 -56.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 76.00 -77.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices.
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld. lb. .0625- .0700
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0840
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0865
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0750
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78° large lots, lb. .10 - .10¾
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468 —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04869- —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04655- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, ens. lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .60 - .60¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11½- .12¼
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09½- .10¼
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 4.90 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 - .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- .33½
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- .34½
tanks, works lb. .32¼- .32½
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .45 - .46
splits, bgs lb. .44 - .45
West Indian, bgs lb. .38 - .38½
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .394 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works, lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, ens. lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., ens. lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots. lb. 120.00 -130.00
seed, bots lb. 100.00 -120.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.20
Apricot kernel, USP, dms. lb. .40 - .65
Avocado, ens., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .13¾- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, ens. lb. 1.65 - 2.20
55-60%, ens. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, ens., dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., ens. lb. 2.90 - 6.00
natural, NF, Italian, ens. lb. 15.50 -16.50
Birchtar, crude, ens. lb. 1.15 - —
rectified, NF, ens. lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, ens. lb. 2.10 - 2.70
tech., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.35
Calamus, ens. lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .42
white, dms lb. .21 - .45
Cananga, native, ens. lb. 10.75 -11.15
rectified, ens. lb. 13.00 -13.15
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, ens. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb. 45.00 -70.00
Cassia, USP, ens., dms. lb. 4.95 - 6.25

DON'T BE FOOLED BY IMITATIONS

Always Specify

DREW

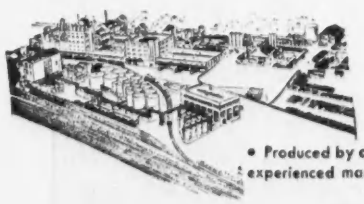
COCONUT FATTY ACIDS

Many have tried and more will try to imitate the composition, color, stability and freedom from odor of Drew Coconut Fatty Acids.

Invariably, lack of specialized knowledge and experience make these imitations fall short of the real thing. Drew's many years of close study of fatty acids, plus modern research and production techniques, give you a product *plus* in Drew Coconut Fatty Acids that is unmatched by imitations.

DREW COCONUT FATTY ACIDS SET THE STANDARD

• Distilled and fractionated to improve composition and odor; to give longer lasting color and stability; and to provide greater soap value.



• Produced by one of the largest and most experienced manufacturers of fatty acids.

• Specified by name wherever government specifications call for highest quality fatty acids.

If *quality* has made your product famous . . . if you want to establish *quality* in your product . . . don't be satisfied with imitations. Always specify *Drew Coconut Fatty Acids.*

Write for Free Reference Booklet, "Drew Fatty Acids"

DISTILLED AND FRACTIONATED FATTY ACIDS

COCONUT	LINSEED
LAURIC	COTTONSEED
STEARIC	CAPRIC
OLEIC	CAPRYLIC
SOYA	MIXED VEGETABLE

TECHNICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION

E. F. DREW & CO., INC.

15 EAST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON GREENVILLE, S. C.

DREW PRODUCTS

Oil, castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3675-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3725-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.3960-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.4010-	—
tanks	lb.	.3825-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3860-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3910-	—
tanks	lb.	.3735-	—
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.4550-	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.3300	Nom.
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3475-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3525-	—
tanks	lb.	.3375-	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3625-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3675-	—
tanks	lb.	.3525-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.3450-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3500-	—
tanks	lb.	.3350-	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	.20
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	.27
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.25 -	3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms.	lb.	.50 -	.65
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	16.50 -	21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	180.00 -	340.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.55 -	.70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung)			
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots	lb.	50.00 -	60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots	lb.	2.25 -	3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms.	lb.	.75 -	1.75
Java, true, cns.	lb.	1.30 -	1.90
Java type, cns.	lb.	.70 -	1.50
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms	lb.	4.75 -	5.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.10¾-	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.09⅜-	—
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l	lb.	.17½-	—
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	lb.	.14	Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms.	gal.	1.85 -	1.90
Copaiba, cns.	lb.	2.50 -	4.25
Coriander, USP, bots.	lb.	24.00 -	28.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.13¼-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.04¼-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01¼-	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.18⅜-	.18½
tanks	lb.	.16⅜-	—
Costus, bots.	oz.	17.50 -	25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.12¼-	—
Texas	lb.	.12 -	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.02½-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01¼-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.18 -	.18¼
tanks	lb.	.16 -	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)			
Croton, cns.	lb.	4.75 -	5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	5.50 -	7.50
Cumin, bots.	lb.	5.10 -	7.00
Cypress, bots.	lb.	No stocks.	
Degras (see D)			
Dillseed, India, bots.	lb.	6.25	7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms	lb.	3.75 -	4.50
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	6.50 -	7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80%-85% dms.	lb.	1.25 -	1.60
70-75%, dms.	lb.	1.00 -	1.43
Fennel, USP, cns.	lb.	2.30 -	2.75
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.85 -	3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms.	lb.	.1680-	—
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1880-	—
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1530-	—
tanks	lb.	.1370-	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units, per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		12 -	.13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13 -	.15
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15 -	.17
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15 -	.17
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15 -	.17
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15 -	.17
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E = 1900.			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots.	oz.	6.50 -	8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	15.00 -	26.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	13.00 -	24.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	19.00 -	21.00
Grapefruit, dms.	lb.	2.05 -	2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms.	lb.	.10 -	.11
extra, winter, strained, dms.	lb.	.12½-	.13⅛
prime, burning, dms.	lb.	.13 -	.14
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.65 -	2.10
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.20 -	3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots.	lb.	2.75 -	4.00
twice rectified, bots.	lb.	3.60 -	7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood tech. cns.	lb.	65 -	1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75 -	12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.	lb.	3.15 -	4.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester cns.	lb.	3.75 -	5.45
38-40%, ester, cns.	lb.	4.75 -	6.75
40-42%, ester, cns.	lb.	6.50 -	8.50
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.65 -	2.95
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	5.50 -	6.00
Messina, cns.	lb.	4.50 -	8.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	1.70 -	3.05
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns.	lb.	4.35 -	4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.	lb.	7.50 -	8.60
West Indian, cns.	lb.	7.50 -	9.25
expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	7.50 -	8.75
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	45.00 -	65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3,	lb.	.1950-	—
l.c.l., Zone 3	lb.	.2000-	.2050
tankcars	lb.	.1850-	—
tankwagon	lb.	.1880-	—
Boiled linseed oil, .004c. per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	3.75 -	5.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.	lb.	4.00 -	5.00
Italian, cns.	lb.	7.00 -	8.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.08	Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, expressed, dms.	lb.	.23½-	.24
synthetic, cns. dms.	lb.	1.60	1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.	lb.	.37 -	.38
20°, dms.	lb.	.36 -	.37
30°, dms.	lb.	.34 -	.35
Neroli, NF, French, bots.	lb.	175.00 -	195.00
Haitian, bots.	lb.	90.00	—
Niaouli, cns.	lb.	2.20 -	3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	4.25 -	5.75
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	3.75 -	4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.	lb.	.72 -	1.10
Oiticica, liquid, dms.	lb.	.28 -	.28½
tankcars	lb.	.27 -	.27½
Oil, oleo, extra, dms.	lb.	.18 -	.19
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.50 -	7.65
extra fine, bots.	lb.	8.00 -	—
Olive, commercial, dms.	lb.	2.00 -	2.05
edible, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.20 -	2.30
foots, dms.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.	lb.	.80 -	1.10
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.75 -	2.75
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	1.75 -	2.25
Messina, cns.	lb.	4.00 -	5.85
West Indian, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	23.00	—
Origanum, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.15 -	2.75
Palm, Congo, dms.	lb.	.16 -	—
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.14 -	—
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	7.75 -	17.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.	lb.	.15 -	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.20¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.18⅛-	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.,	lb.	3.05 -	4.50
Peppermint, natural, dms.	lb.	7.00 -	7.85
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	7.50 -	8.30
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Perilla, crude, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.	lb.	3.10 -	3.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms.	lb.	4.75 -	5.75
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.55 -	2.85
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.75½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.76½-	—
whse.	gal.	.95½-	—
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.127 -	—
Oil, pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies Siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	11	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.22	Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic)			
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	.18¼
crude, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.13½-	—
ref. salad, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18 -	—
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots.	oz.	42.25 -	62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms.	lb.	.60 -	1.10
USP, cns., dms.	lb.	.75 -	1.10
Rue, bots.	lb.	2.25 -	2.40
Safflower, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17½-	—
Sage, clary, bots.	lb.	20.00 -	23.50
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	10.50 -	13.75
Spanish, cns.	lb.	.90 -	2.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns.	lb.	9.75 -	12.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms	lb.	.65 -	.85
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum), domestic, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.85 -	2.20
Savin, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	3.00
Savory, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.37 -	.38
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms	lb.	.20 -	—
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	31.00 -	40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.10⅜-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.04½-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02 -	—
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1475-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1525-	.1575
tanks	lb.	.1375-	—
Oil, soybean, refined, clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1400-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1450-	.1500
tanks	lb.	.1300-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.15⅞-	.16
tanks	lb.	.13⅜-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms.	lb.	7.60 -	8.75
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1630-	.1660
tankcars	lb.	.1520-	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1510-	.1560
tankcars	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	2.20	3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb	4.95	6.00
Southern, cns.	lb.	2.30	3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.03 -	.03¼
refined, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.06½-	.07½
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾-	.07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms.	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Tansy, dms.	lb.	8.75 -	9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0488-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0545-	—
whse.	lb.	.0655-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.041 -	—
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms. ex tra works, South	gal.	67 -	—
whse. N Y C.	gal.	77 -	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.	lb.	1.95 -	3.75
white, cns.	lb.	2.25	4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	.40¾-	.41
imported, dms., c.l.	lb.	.43½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.44 -	—
tanks	lb.	.41¾-	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.32 -	.63

Thousands of buyers know that Exchange Oil of Orange meets these qualifications consistently. They know that rigid, day-to-day laboratory control, combined with years of experience as the leader in the citrus products field, guarantees that Exchange Oil of Orange will always meet their most critical specifications.

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FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

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DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.
PRODUCING PLANT:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, Vetiver—Penicillin, Crystalline, Potassium

Oil, Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.22.50 -30.00
Haitian, cns.....lb.22.00 -26.00
Java, cns.....lb.35.00 —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms.....gal.10.00 -13.00
White, mineral, tech., 50-65% vis., dms., c.l.....gal. .51½- .54½
l.c.l.....gal. .56½- .57½
65-75 vis., dms.....gal. .52½- .55½
l.c.l.....gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l.....gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l.....gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l.....gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l.....gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l.....gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l.....gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l.....gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l.....gal. .74½- .76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l.....gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l.....gal. .77½- .75
345-355 vis., dms., c.l.....gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l.....gal. .77½- .78
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.....lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 8.60
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.....lb.18.00 -30.00
extra, bots.....lb.25.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots.....lb. No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls.....lb. .12½- .13
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines.....ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk c.l., works ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l. works.....ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90

Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner.....lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.....lb. .2490- —
Molybdated, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs.....lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
sweet, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs.....lb. .14 - .18½
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .65 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .67 - —
Orthochlorabenzaldehyde, dms. works.....lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms, dlvd.....lb. .96 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° c., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.....lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .50 - .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitropnenol, bbls., works.....lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 2, bbls., extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works.....lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots.....lb 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo.90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs.....lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots.....oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bgs., new crop.....lb. .28 - .29
Para-anisidin dms. works.....lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .98 - 1.10
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots.....gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- .15¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 125 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM loose c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
135-137 ASTM loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —

Paraffin prices in bgs and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., 10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery. lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .198 - —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .198 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .198 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Paranitroanilin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .50½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
tech., reid., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
flake, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .61 - —
works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .68
solid, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .61 - —
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs.....lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs.....lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills, ton.90.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units. vl. .10 - —
200,000 units.....vl. .12¾- —
500,000 units.....vl. .22½- —
1,000,000 units.....vl. .38 - —

the lowest priced varnish-type drying oil on the market today

OITICICA OIL

LIQUEFIED

You Save on Production Costs 3 Ways

1 ● Easier handling—PVO Oiticica Oil is permanently liquefied.

2 ● Oil raw material cost is lower—quality remains high.

3 ● Shorter cooking time than linseed or soyabean oils.

ALSO AVAILABLE: Q.B. OITICICA — quicker bodying — more like tung oil in characteristics.

RAW OITICICA — priced lower than permanently liquid Oiticica. Has a buttery liquid consistency.

Write for free literature describing characteristics and giving suggested formulations and cooking directions.

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BALTIMORE—W. R. McClayton
BOSTON—Raw Materials Co.
CHICAGO—Daniel G. Hereley Co.
CLEVELAND—The Donald McKay Smith Co.
DALLAS—W. W. Richerson Co.
DETROIT—Geo. E. Moser & Sons, Inc.
HOUSTON—E. B. McCullough Co.
LOS ANGELES—California Flaxseed Products Co.
LOUISVILLE—B. H. Boyet & Co.
—Deeks, Sprinkel & Miller, Inc.
SEATTLE—Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
MONTREAL—B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., Reg.
NEW ORLEANS—Russell Chemical Co.
NEW YORK—Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA—Baker Industrial Oils
PORTLAND—Western Chemicals, Inc.

Penicillin, potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 units lots..100,000 units.	.02½	—
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units.	.02¼	—
Procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units.	.02½	.02¾
Sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units..vl.	.10½	—
200,000 units..vl.	.13¼	—
500,000 units..vl.	.23¾	—
1,000,000 units..vl.	.40	—
2,000,000 units..vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units.	.02½	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.24	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis lb.	.21¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.34	.36
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).		
Pentane, industrial tanks, group 3, gal.	.12	.13¼
Pepper, black, spot, bgs lb.	1.65	1.66
February shipment, bgs..lb.	1.40	1.41
March shipment, bgs..lb.	1.36	1.37
April shipment, bgs..lb.	1.33	1.34
May shipment, bgs..lb.	1.31	—
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb.	.30	.31
Haitian, bgs lb.	.26	.27
Japanese nontakas, bgs..lb.	.35	.36
birdseyes, bgs lb.	.40	—
Louisiana longs, bgs lb.	.30	Nom.
Mississippi sports bgs., source, lb.	.30	.31
Mombasa, bgs..lb.	.53	.54
Turkish, bgs lb.	.26	.27
Nigerian, caps, bgs..lb.	.20	.24
Sierra Leone, bgs..lb.	.46	.47
White, bgs. lb.	2.20	—
afloat, nearby lb.	2.15	—
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls, lb.	.50	.52
imported ots lb	80	.90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works lb.	.11	—
divd. E lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.11¾	—
divd. E lb.	.14	—
tanks, works lb.	.10	—
divd. E lb.	.12½	—
Peru, balsam, dms lb.	1.75	1.90
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy, lb.	.05	.05⅝
l.c.l., divd lb.	.06⅝	—
tanks, refy lb.	.03¾	.04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb.	.06½	.07⅛
l.c.l., divd lb.	.08½	—
tanks, refy lb.	.05¼	.05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy..lb.	.05¼	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd lb.	.07	—
tanks, refy lb.	.04	.04⅝
USP, white, lilly, dms., c.l., ref'y, lb.	.06⅞	.07¼
l.c.l., divd lb.	.09¼	—
tanks, ref'y lb.	.05⅝	.06
soft, dms., c.l., ref'y lb.	.07¼	.07¾
l.c.l., divd lb.	.08¾	—
tanks, ref'y lb.	.06	.06¼
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y lb.	.07⅝	.08
l.c.l., divd lb.	.09⅝	—
tanks, ref'y lb.	.06⅛	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., ref'y..lb.	.05¼	.05⅛
l.c.l., divd lb.	.06⅛	—
tanks, ref'y lb.	.04	.04⅜
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl	2.08	2.90
Montana bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl.	3.82	—
Upper field bbl.	4.25	—
Texas, East bbl	2.65	—
Gulf coast bbl.	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central bbl	2.25	2.65
Panhandle bbl	2.23	2.65
West bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming bbl	1.28	2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl.	2.80	—
Baltimore, Md. bbl.	2.48	—
Boston, Mass. bbl.	2.51	—
Charleston, S. C. bbl.	2.34	—
Jacksonville, Fla bbl	2.31	—
N. Y. Harbor bbl.	2.45	—
Norfolk, Va. bbl.	2.43	—
Philadelphia, Pa bbl.	2.48	—
Portland, Me. bbl.	2.54	—
Providence, R. I. bbl.	2.47	—
Savannah, Ga. bbl.	2.34	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal.	.0825	.115
Pennsylvania gal.	.0925	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal.	.085	—
No. 3 gal.	.08125	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal.	.091	—
group 3, No. 1 gal.	.09	.09375
No. 1, straw gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw gal.	.08375	.08750
range gal.	.09125	.09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1 gal.	.1075	.11625
No. 2 gal.	.1025	.1075
No. 3 gal.	.1025	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b., Los Angeles lb.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type tanks, refinery, gal.	.12125	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal.	.157	.197
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y. gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks gal.	.10375	—
tankwagon, Baltimore gal.	.155	—
Boston gal.	.165	—
Buffalo gal.	.185	—
Newark gal.	.17	—
New York gal.	.165	—
Philadelphia gal.	.155	.160
Pittsburgh gal.	.19	—
Providence gal.	.165	—
Rochester gal.	.20	—
Syracuse gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C. gal.	.195	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Newark gal.	.16½	—
New York gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia gal.	.16	—
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks gal.	.134	.1425
high-solvency, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast gal.	.25½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal.	.24	.30½
Petroleum naphtha, high solvency, 270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, a.p., tanks, same basis gal.	.29	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal.	.33	—
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis gal.	.24	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis gal.	.24	—
27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal.	.30½	.31½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 243-360 b.r., Los Angeles, gal.	.147	—
Portland Ore gal.	.158	—
San Francisco gal.	.152	—
Seattle Wash gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston gal.	.175	—
Newark gal.	.185	—
New York gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia gal.	.165	.170
Pittsburgh gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston gal.	.1225	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks gal.	.11375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal.	.14	—
Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, tankwagon, Boston gal.	.18	—
Newark gal.	.17	—
New York gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh gal.	.15	—
Syracuse gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb.	.2040	—
t.c.l., works lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works lb.	.1850	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works lb.	.18	.20
l.c.l., works lb.	.19	.20¼
tanks, works lb.	.155	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.17	—
tanks, works lb.	.135	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium USP, dms lb	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms c.l. frt alld E of Rockies lb.	.18½	.20½
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.19¼	.21½
tanks same basis lb.	.16¾	.18¾
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%) dms., c.l., same basis lb.	.18½	.20½
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.19¼	.21½
tanks, same basis lb.	.16¾	.18¾
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb.	.21	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.21¾	.22
tanks, same basis lb.	.19¼	.19½
tar, distilled dms c.l. same basis lb.	.19	.21
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.19¾	.21¾
tanks, same basis lb.	.17¼	.19¼
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb.	.52	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb.	.54	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol)		
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125 lb dms., works, lb lots lb	1.25	—
smaller dms. works lb	1.30	1.60
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.	27.00	-37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb fib. dms., divd. E lb.	3.60	—
less than 250 lb dms. divd. E lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine dms. c.l., frt. alld lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., frt. alld lb.	.36	.41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb.	.69½	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.70	—
Phenylethyl acetate dms lb.	1.59	1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate bots lb.	3.85	4.50
Phenylhydrazin base CP bots lb	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride commercial, kgs., works lb	1.75	—
CP, bots, works lb	5.12	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).		

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NIALK	Liquid Chlorine
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NIALK	Carbonate of Potash
NIALK	Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK	Caustic Soda
NIALK	TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL®	(Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

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Phloroglucinol—Pregnenolone, Acetate

Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb.16.00 17.75
tech., fib., dms. works lb.10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock. Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l. mines. 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long ton 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines short ton 5.38 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long-ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
dms. c.l lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½- —
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms. export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .22 - .22½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .23½
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls. works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.00 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF bots. oz. 5.25 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .28½- .30
Mexican, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots., French Codex kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine)
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.09 -10.54
Coaltar, 140°-150°F m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.38.00 -39.00
l.c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllium resin, NF, dms lb.13.70 -14.70
Pokeroot, bls lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works. lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, standard, bgs. lb. .37½- .38
lb. .35½- .36
Polystyrene crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .34 - .34½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. .60 - .65
seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Czech, bgs lb. .15 - .15¼
Dutch, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Polish, bgs., afloat lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs lb. .14½ Nom.
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate dms lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .25 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs, c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .15¼
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)
Borate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.190.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.253.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.258.00 - —
Potassium borate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher.
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide USP cryst. gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd. bbls. dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11¾
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF gran. dms lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd. dms lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech. bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms. works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, chys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .31½- .36
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran. bbls lb. .21 - —
powd. bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - —
Truna (Can) unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter)
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified dms lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14½- .15¼
Permanagate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23¼
USP dms. works lb. .24¾- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .13 - .13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms. ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .740 - .796
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.36.25- —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran. dms lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, chyst., dms lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
5 tons, works lb. .12¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .36 - .38
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs. lb. .88 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. gm. 1.25 - 1.50

Detergents
Compounding and Packaging:
heavy duty detergents
hard surface cleaning
dairy cleaning and sanitizing
Industrial Cleaning:
bottle washing
metal cleaning
fruit & vegetable washing
Cosmetics:
shampoo base
bubble bath bases
gde
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IN CANADA: Chemical Developments of Canada Limited, Montreal • Irwin Dyestuff Corporation Limited, Montreal

Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 1.75 - —
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract.lb. .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms. ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms. lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .0845- .095
l.c.l.....lb. .0950- .1050
tanks lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½ - .20½
l.c.l. frt alld., E lb. .20½ - .21½
tanks, frt alld., E lb. .17½ - .18½
Propyleneglycol USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - .21¼
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - .19½
tech., dms c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .19¼ - .21¼
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Propylthiouracil, bots, 50 kilos or more kilo 55.00 —
smaller lots kilo 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.....lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
husks bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls.....lb. .45 - .55
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs. ton lots. lb. .03⅜ - .04
smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - .04¼
Italian silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb .02½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless basis, bbls., works.gal.10.50 - —
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal.15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works.lb.11.00 -12.00
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½ 1.04½
l.c.l. same basis lb. .90 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 —
Pyrites.....long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallol, NF.....lb. 3.25 3.43
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l. mines.ton 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton 16.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton 11.00 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 13.50 -14.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 13.50 —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots.....lb. 9.59 - —
Scrap, opaque amber, cs., works. lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .18 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works lb 17 - —
shavings opaque amber, cs., works lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs. works lb. .17 - —

Q

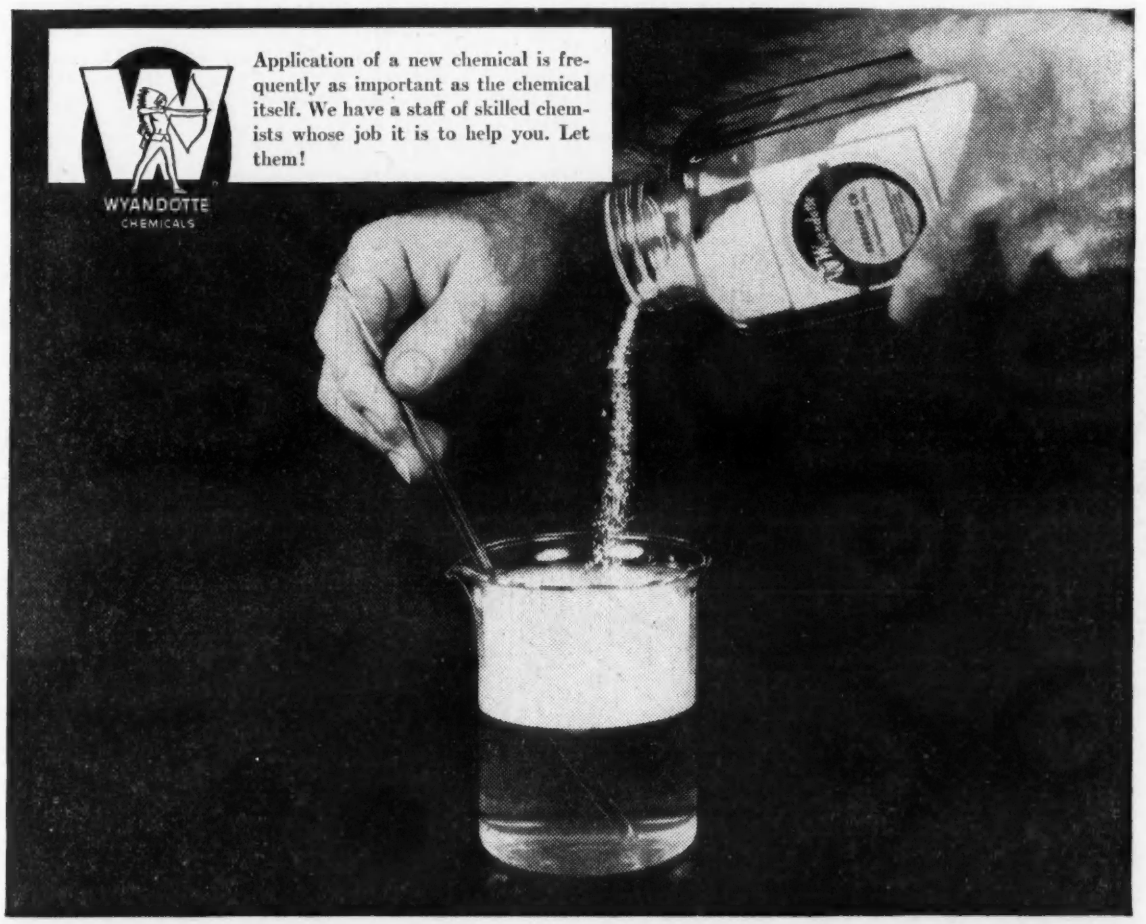
Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅝- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (75 lbs. net) flask 201.00 -205.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate USP cns., 100 ozs oz .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns.....oz. .70 - .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .76 - —
Salicylate NF cans, 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, BON arylid deep shades, bbls. lb 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls.....lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same bases. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades in smaller pkgs., 5c per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine (No 40 (see Carmine)
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide)
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton E St. Louis, N Y lb. .12½ —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs.....lb. .12¼- .12½
75%-85% copperas oxide bgs., l.c.l. Bethlehem Pa. Copley O Easton Pa.; E St. Louis lb. 05¼ 09¼
special, high color all shades, bgs lb. 60 - —
Red, lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPI toner, bgs., works lb 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs works lb. 06¾ .07
Para toner, bbls.....lb. 85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs.....lb 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner)
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs lb. 5.10 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. ex dock lb 06 - —
ex whse, New York lb 06½ —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.45 - —
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls. frt equald lb .24½ 25

Prickly Ash Bark—Rosemary Leaves

Red, Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs. works lb .04 —
25% bgs. works lb 0450- —
30% bgs. works lb 0475- —
35% bgs. works lb 05 - —
40% bgs. works lb 0525- —
Vermilion, Amer. bbls.....lb. 32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 3.71 - —
Watchung, bbls lb 1.95 —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4) 2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF powd., lb dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders wood powd bbls lb 50 —
Rennin, NF powder lb 6.25 —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP crystl dms works lb 2.75 —
powd., dms works lb 2.95 —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms., lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb 15 16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.40.00 -55.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb 70 1.25
powd., bbls lb 75 1.50
India, whole bgs lb 30 35
powdered, bbls lb 35 40
Riboflavin USP bgs dlvd kilo 125.00 —
Readily soluble bots dlvd kilo 125.00 —
Rice bran concentrate dms, Cedartown, Ga lb 79 —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .37½ —
smaller lots lb. .38 - .43
Rose flowers, pale bls lb. 45 50
Rosemary flowers, bgs lb .65 .85
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .10½ .11
Portuguese, bls lb 07 07½
Spanish, bls lb 08 08¼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CHEMICALS
Application of a new chemical is frequently as important as the chemical itself. We have a staff of skilled chemists whose job it is to help you. Let them!

TRY KREELON CD...NEW, for promoted detergency, superior soil suspension!

Wyandotte KREELON CD combines the advantages of a synthetic detergent *and a detergent-promoter!* It is the only product of its kind on the market.

Test these facts for yourself—*see* how new KREELON* CD benefits you, at an actual *saving in the cost* of your finished product.

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KREELON CD combines the advantages of a quality detergent with a detergent-promoter, sodium CMC, in one homogeneous, rapidly dissolving product. Substituted for the alkylarylsulfonate detergent you're now using, in a properly compounded household cleaner, it will give 20%-70% improvement in soil removal and whiteness retention. It promotes smooth, gentle, long-lasting suds . . . reduces skin irritation.

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Because KREELON CD acts both as a detergent and promoter, it saves you storage space and handling time. It dissolves rapidly, for *further* time savings. It's dustless—minimizes housekeeping.

Whether you make general household cleaners, laundry compounds, scouring powders, building-maintenance or other cleaners—let us *show* you how KREELON CD can give you a superior cleaning compound *easier, faster, cheaper.* Write for complete data. *Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Michigan. Offices in Principal Cities.*

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Wyandotte CHEMICALS

Rosin—Sodium Formate

Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.35 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton 48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. 35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib. dms. gram. .03 - .04
Ryania, 100% powd., ngs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms.,
1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms.,
1,000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb 65 - 70
Saffron, Mexican, bls. lb. .90 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 24.00 - 27.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.05 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls. lb. .13 - .13½
Cyprus, bls. lb. .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls. lb. .59 - .60
Sage, Greek, fancy, bls. lb. No stocks.
Officinalis, Italian, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Greek, bls. lb. .13 - .13½
Spanish, bls., stemless lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls. lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bls. lb. .12 - .12½
Sago flour, refined, bgs. lb. .09 - .09¼
unrefined, bgs. lb. .0735- .0775
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, ctns lb. 14.00 - 25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms. lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works,
100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs.,
c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na.SO, basis ton 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons
100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 - 14.90
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 12.50
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 - 11.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾- .17¼
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 .66
powd., dms. lb. .75 .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF., dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns. lb. 300.00 - 325.00 Nom.
Imported, cryst., powd., cns kilo. No prices.
Saponin, No. 1, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls. lb. .35 - .40
select, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls. lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bls. lb. .08½- .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.10
powd., cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .10 - .14
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 14.50 - 15.00
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs. lb. .14 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls. lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls. lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls., oxs. lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls lb. .40 - .50
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 5.00 Nom.
Sesame seed, indian, white, hulled, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
natural, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .23 - .30
natural, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt alld lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .54½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57½- —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .64½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .65½- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67½- —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
No. 2, bgs. lb. .43 - .48
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs. lb. .41 - .43½
TN, bgs., 10 bgs. lb. .39 - .41½
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. oz. .68 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .79½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .79⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .79⅝- —
100-oz. lots oz. .79⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .56⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .57⅜- —
500-oz. lots oz. .58⅜- —
250-oz. lots oz. .56⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls. lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - 35
Skunk cabbage root, bls. lb. .35 Nom.
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, ngs lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns. lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls. bbls lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 29,000 lbs. or more 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½ Nom.
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½- .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms. lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾- .09¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms lb. .22½- .29¼
USP XIV, gran., dms lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works, lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .168 - .188
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, c.l., 250 lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., works, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots lb. 11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.45

SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
POTASSIUM CHROMATE
CHROMIC ACID

Unique properties offer protection to scratched surfaces

Organic finishes containing chromate pigments provide more than color . . . . . they afford chemical protection against corrosion. Potassium Zinc Chromate (Zinc Yellow) and Potassium Barium Chromate form a lasting anti-corrosive coating. Their slight solubility facilitates redistribution of inhibiting hexavalent chromium to susceptible points where the film may have been injured by scratching. The protective capacity of these pigments is responsible for their use in primers for steel used in buildings, automobiles and ships. Weight saving due to the thin film and low density is particularly advantageous to use on aluminum and magnesium alloys for aircraft.

Mutual's research and modern manufacturing methods provide chromium chemicals of highest purity for the rust-inhibiting pigment industry.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA — SINCE 1845

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

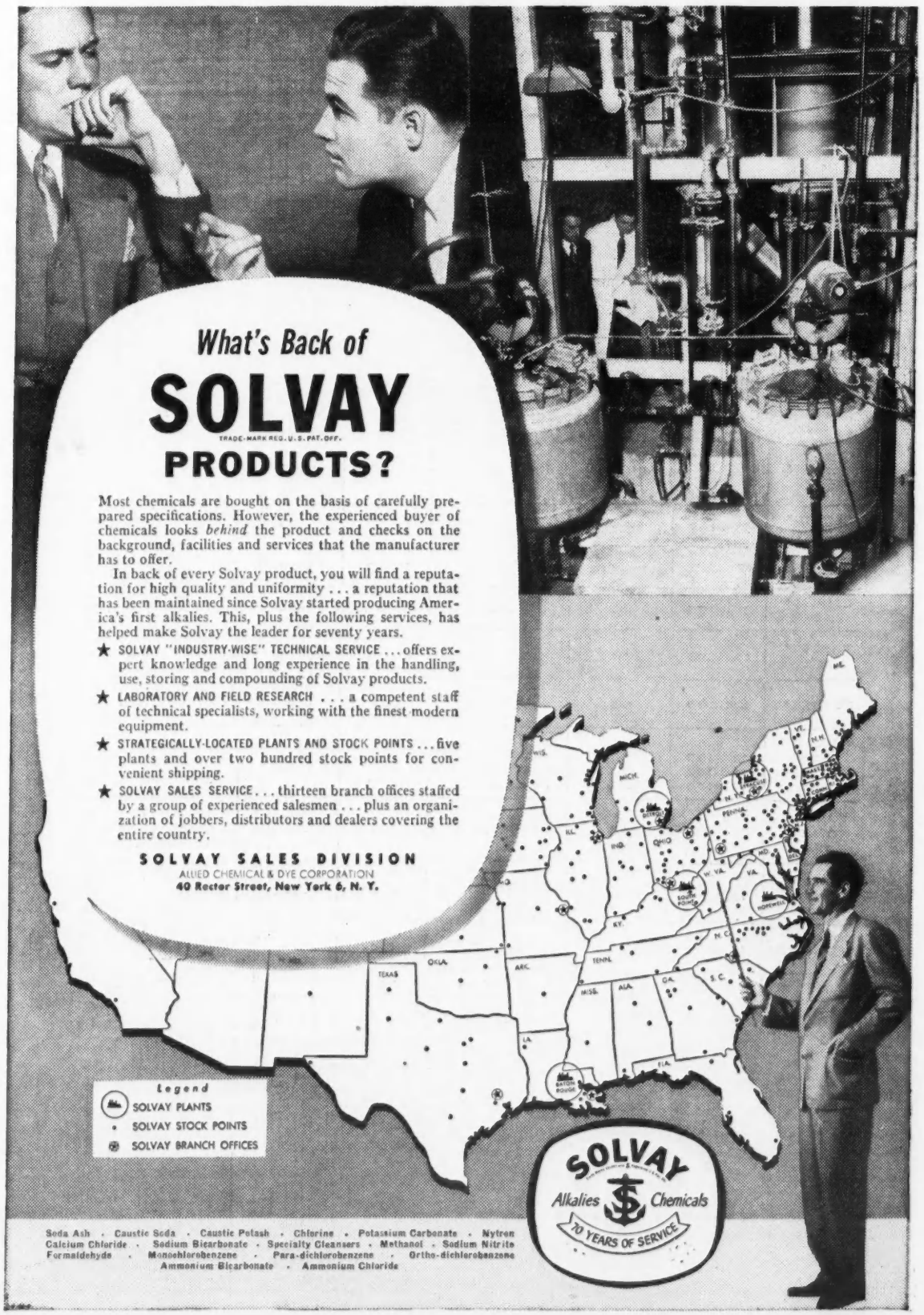
PLANTS: BALTIMORE, JERSEY CITY

Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.66 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.67 - 1.69
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.93
powder, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution 75%, cbys lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite (tech.) bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 —
Sodium hyposulphite crystals in bbls 50c. higher
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate)
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50% dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 - 129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works, lb. .75 - .83
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bots lb. 70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works, ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse. ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. 10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - 3.25
smaller lots lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis .25 - .27
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots, lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - 10.75
ferric dms. 1,500 lbs. works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .075 - .079
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld, E lb. .660 - .716
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech. anhyd. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, bbls, c.l., works, E., frt. equald ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls, c.l., works, E. frt. equald ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.98.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45

Sodium sulphite, regular, powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.125.00 - —
liquid 36-40% basis 100% tanks, works ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works lb. .13¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. allo., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. allo., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. 46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 8.00
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 8.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E. lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb 23 —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name)
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l. works lb .30 —
ton lots to 5 tons, works, lb. .32 .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l. works lb 24¼ —
ton lots, works lb. .23½- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —


What's Back of
SOLVAY
TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
PRODUCTS?
Most chemicals are bought on the basis of carefully prepared specifications. However, the experienced buyer of chemicals looks behind the product and checks on the background, facilities and services that the manufacturer has to offer.
In back of every Solvay product, you will find a reputation for high quality and uniformity . . . a reputation that has been maintained since Solvay started producing America's first alkalies. This, plus the following services, has helped make Solvay the leader for seventy years.
★ SOLVAY "INDUSTRY-WISE" TECHNICAL SERVICE . . . offers expert knowledge and long experience in the handling, use, storing and compounding of Solvay products.
★ LABORATORY AND FIELD RESEARCH . . . a competent staff of technical specialists, working with the finest modern equipment.
★ STRATEGICALLY-LOCATED PLANTS AND STOCK POINTS . . . five plants and over two hundred stock points for convenient shipping.
★ SOLVAY SALES SERVICE . . . thirteen branch offices staffed by a group of experienced salesmen . . . plus an organization of jobbers, distributors and dealers covering the entire country.
SOLVAY SALES DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
Legend
SOLVAY PLANTS
SOLVAY STOCK POINTS
SOLVAY BRANCH OFFICES
SOLVAY
Alkalies Chemicals
70 YEARS OF SERVICE
Soda Ash · Caustic Soda · Caustic Potash · Chlorine · Potassium Carbonate · Nytron
Calcium Chloride · Sodium Bicarbonate · Specialty Cleansers · Methanol · Sodium Nitrite
Formaldehyde · Monochlorobenzene · Para-dichlorobenzene · Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Ammonium Bicarbonate · Ammonium Chloride

Soybean Meal—Theobromine Sodio-Salicylate

Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton 74.00 Nom.
protein chemically isolated, 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd. lb. .25½ - —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25¾ - —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26¼ - —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630 - —
Sparteine sulphate cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .32 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾ —
powd. super bgs. c.l., works lb. .05½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .38 - .42
Squill red, fortified, powd., bbls, boxes lb 1.60 —
White, bls. lb. .10 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .10 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.27 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾ Nom.
l.c.l., spot lb. .09¼ - .09¾
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .11 - .12
Wheat, bgs lb. .0675 - .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ - .08
Storax, USP cs lb 1.50 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .20½ - .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1145 - —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.65 —
Sulphate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works lb 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 32.50 - 39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe bgs., lb 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —

Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., 100-200-lb. bags, l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber, 100 lb. drums, kilo. 9.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powder lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms. lb 4.50 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.65 - 11.15
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilylaminoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80

Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton. 21.00 - 22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton. 25.00 - 27.50
domestic and Canada long ton. 22.50 - 23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls 100 lbs 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼ - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼ - —
liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼ - —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock short ton. 149.00 Nom.
ground, same basis ton. 145.00 Nom.
Superphosphate run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton. .81 - .82½
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .82 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 30.00
l.c.l. ton. 28.00 - 35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 30.00 - 32.00
Imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton. 15.25 - 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½ - —
inedible, extra lb. .06 - —
fancy lb. .06¼ - —
special lb. .05¾ - —
No. 1 lb. .05¼ - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07½ - .08
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .10½ - .11
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .12 - .14
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.75 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 9.25 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs lb. .08¼ - .08¾
medium grades, ex whse., bgs lb. .08 - .08½
Java, ex whse., bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½ - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .72½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .56 - .59
dms. lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25¼
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .70 - .75
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .48 - .50
prime, dms lb. .39 - .43
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .66 - .70
prime, dms lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 1.90 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .88
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine, fib, dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib, dms lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb 4.80 —
Sodio-salicylate, fib, dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10

wax save this handy specification chart

Warwick Waxes—waxes of proved performance—offer you the broadest selection in the wax field. Whatever your product or your problem—for expert help on formulations, for samples, for technical data, our wax chemists are at your service. Get in touch with Warwick today... ask for our 1952 price list. Prompt delivery. *Stocks in principal cities.*

WARWICK WAXES

NAME OF WAX	MELTING POINT ASTM D-127-30	PENETRATION 100g/77°/5 sec.	COLOR N P A	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	TYPE
CARDIS® 314	184-189	4-6	4-5	13-15	45-50	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS® 319	180-185	5-7	4½-6	18-20	65-70	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS® 320	180-185	5-7	4-5	30-32	80-85	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS® 262	195-200	4-6	BROWN	14-16	40-45	SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX
FORTEX®	190-200	3-5	2½-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND PLASTIC
MEKON® B-20 A-20 Y-20	190-195 190-195 190-195	3-5 3-5 3-5	BROWN-BLACK AMBER-6 MAX. YELLOW-3-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
WARCO® WAX 180	180-185	4-7	WHITE	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
WARCO® WAX 150	145-150	20-25	BROWN YELLOW	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
WARCOSINE®	145-150	15-20	WHITE	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
PARAFFIN	131-133	FULLY REFINED				CRYSTALLINE
SUGAR CANE WAX	174-178	2 MAX.	TAN	23-28	65-77	VEGETABLE WAX

WARWICK WAX Company, Inc., Subsidiary — Sun CHEMICAL CORPORATION — 10TH STREET AND 44TH AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK

Theophylline, anhydrous, or USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Thiamine hydrochloride, regular or ampul type, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots, 1-kilo lots. kilo. 700.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .21 - .22½
Spanish, bls. lb. .07¾- .08
Thymol, fib. dms. lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride, stannous, annyd., dms., works lb. .98½- .99½
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .80¾- —
Metal lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms. lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls. lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .89 - .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c higher; Pac coast c.l. dlvd. t.c.l. ex whse. ½c higher

Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base distilled, kgs. lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.25
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. 26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .34½- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate dms. works.
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms. c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
t.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .64½- —
smaller containers lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld. E of Miss lb. .71¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms, c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .35½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .35½- —
Triethanolamine dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45½- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
t.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40% dms. c.l., works, frt equald. 100% basis, lb. .38 —
t.c.l. works frt equald 100% basis lb. 38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .33 - —

Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .39 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double grd. bgs., c.l. works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 132.00 -198.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd. 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
Haitian, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Madras, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores) (rotective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. extra c.l., works, South gal. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
t.c.l., whse. N.Y.C. gal. 70 - —
wood, steam-dist., dms., extra, ret., c.l., works gal. .80 - —
t.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .98 - —
tanks, works gal. 70 - —
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black bgs. lb 2.55 - —
yellow kgs. lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom. 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak. Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 142.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .40 - .50
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms. works. lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 86.00 -88.00
Cups, 28-30% tannin bgs., ex dock ton. 70.00 -72.00
Extract powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs., cns. contract works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.23 - —
spot, dms., work lb. 1.33 - 1.43
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.50 - 4.75
whole, tins lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Tahiti, cs lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate 55-gal. dms. c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19¾- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb 30 - —
tanks, works lb 27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl)
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb .30 - —
tanks works lb. 27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 28 - —
t.c.l. works lb 30 - —
tanks works lb 27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks works. lb 27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots. lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —

BIGGEST WAX NEWS IN YEARS!

Concord introduces

a versatile, easily-emulsified, uniform-quality wax

at a price that brings welcome savings

CONCORD WAX #407

47¢ PER POUND

FOB—Moorestown, N. J.

Figures, not words, write the headlines of this new, sensational Concord Wax development!

Refined Candelilla Wax	**Melting Point 71°C.**
#3 N. C. Refined Carnauba Wax	**Melting Point 81/84°C.**
REFINED CONCORD WAX #407	**MELTING POINT 86°C.**

Just figure the savings now possible through the use of Refined Concord Wax #407 at 47¢ per pound . . . compared with today's high prices of #3 N. C. Carnauba Wax and Candelilla Wax.

Concord Wax #407 makes a water-wax emulsion that is translucent, light in color, absolutely stable. This emulsion has fine particle dispersion, excellent gloss, superior wearing and anti-slip qualities. Ideal for floor waxes, paper sizings and coatings, fruit dips, leather dressings, leather finishes, and many other uses!

Send coupon now for samples of the new wax *and* of emulsion. Test! Compare results with other waxes at double the price or more!

CONCORD CHEMICAL COMPANY
Moorestown, New Jersey

I understand that your new Refined Concord Wax #407 with a Melting Point of 86°C. is available at only 47c per pound. Please send me, without charge, a sample pound of this wax and a sample of emulsion made with #407. Send technical data sheet also.

NAME.....

COMPANY.....

ADDRESS.....

Viosterol, In Alcohol—Zinc Chromate

Viosterol, in alcohol, lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units, .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units,1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver), palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} gm. or 5 gm. vials ... gram.350.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gm. bots. ..... gram. 4.50 - —

Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum napntha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .75 - .90
Wartarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis ..... lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis .. lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock .. ton.105.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.101.50 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .11 - .11¼
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. .11¼- .11⅜
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex-dock, duty extra .. lb. .11⅜- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot ..... lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs lb. .79 - .80
slab, bgs ..... lb. .78 - .79
crude, African, bgs ..... lb. .57 - .59
Brazilian bgs ..... lb. .74 Nom.
Central American, bgs .... lb. .67 - .69
refined, yellow, bricks, cs .... lb. .71 - .76
slabs, bgs ..... lb. .70 - .75
Candelilla, crude, bgs ..... lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs ..... lb. .78 - .80
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots .. lb. .90 - .92
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots .. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Wax, carnauba, North Country, No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots .. lb. .90 - .92
refined, bgs., ton lots .... lb. .94 - .96
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots .. lb. 1.15 - 1.17
No. 2 ..... lb. 1.13 - 1.15
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African ..... lb. .85 - —
Japan, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .45
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis .. lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
190°-195°, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .20 - —
Wax, microcrystalline, 190°-195°, white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .33¼- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs .... lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs ..... lb. .88 - .90
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs ..... lb. .27 - .29
cakes, cs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Sugar cane, refined, dom., slabs, works .. lb. .85 - —
spot ..... lb. .87¼- —
imp., bgs., N. Y ..... lb. .43 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works .. ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works .. ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ..... ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ..... ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ..... whse ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ..... ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
Thin, natural, bls ..... lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls ..... lb. .19 - .22
Indigo root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls ..... lb. .20 - .22
Wollastonite, 20 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.19.00 - —
325 mesh same basis ..... ton.20.00 -27.00
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East .. ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh bulk c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l. same basis ..... ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs ..... lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls ..... lb .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms. c.l. works, frt equald .. lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed dms ..... lb. .30 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district ..... gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y .... gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo ..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district ... gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md .. gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ..... gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind .... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O. ..... gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, al-bany, N. Y .. gal. .33 - —
Albany, N. Y ..... gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J ..... gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa .... gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I ... gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill .... gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd .... lb. 1.91 - —
lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.32 —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss.; including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island .... lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigments, bbls ..... lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l. works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. .... lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type bgs. c.l. lb .0185- .0210
cynth., bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1025- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd .... lb .27 - —
basic, dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —

high

AZO ZZZ-22

A high oil absorption Zinc Oxide having large Acicular Particles which gives heavy body

AZO acicular lead-free zinc oxide is a superior pigment available in a wide range of oil absorptions

medium

AZO ZZZ-11

A medium oil absorption Acicular Zinc Oxide imparting exceptional weathering qualities to exterior paints

low

AZO ZZZ-33

A definitely Acicular type with a lower oil absorption, but chemically identical with AZO ZZZ-11 and AZO ZZZ-22

The extra durability, the finer weathering qualities that Acicular Zinc Oxide gives to paint can be obtained with AZO Acicular Zinc Oxides available in a wide range of oil absorptions to meet your requirements

AMERICAN ZINC SALES COMPANY
distributors for
AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING COMPANY
COLUMBUS, OHIO • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • NEW YORK

AZO

Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.18	.19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.28	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins.	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.38	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.40	—
small lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate tech, bbls. dms. works.	lb.	.26¾	.28½
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Carbonate, rectified, powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
tech. rubbermakers' bgs. works.	lb.	.15½	.16½
precipitated powd., dms	lb.	.28	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.10	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.85	—
Chloride, solution, 50°, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
tanks, works	100 lbs	4.10	—
NF, gran. dms	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.523	.543
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.19½	—
Naphthenate liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld.	lb.	.23½	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.28½	—
Oleate fused bbls	lb.	.30	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.176	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.186	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.176	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.186	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1815	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1915	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1835	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1935	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1935	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2035	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1835	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1935	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1935	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2085	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2085	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2185	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; prices ¼c higher than bgs.			bbl.
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.13	.14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton lots	lb.	.38	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	6.85	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	9.75
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.45	8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	9.95	10.45
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.70	11.20
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.28	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.253	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	2.30
Thionosulphonate, NF gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd. bbls	lb.	.36	.37
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	—
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1130	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
1 ton to 999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
500 lbs to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
1 ton to 999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.05	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum works	lb.	.23	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	No prices.	
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.50	10.00
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.43	—
milled, electrifused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32½	—

OPS Sets Up Standard

—*Continued from page 3*

control. Prices need not be increased unless the earnings standard (or some other applicable standard) calls for increases. If cost increases have not reduced earnings below the standard, then the cost increases must be absorbed.

4. In relation to the earnings standard, earnings are considered to be profits before the income and excess profits taxes. Non-recurring and non-operating profits or losses (such as profits from the sale of securities or property, or losses from flood or fire) are to be excluded. Similarly, overceiling purchases or wages, accelerated amortization, and other unusual and excessive charges are not to be recognized.

Multi-Line Producers

5. In many cases an industry will include one or more companies which clearly fall in another industry in addition to the one under consideration. Nevertheless, in general, the earnings of such firms not derived from their operations in the industry need not be segregated. But special provision is made in this connection where a substantial part of the output of a particular product or line of products made by a multiple-product industry is represented by single-line producers, that is, producers who make only the particular product or line. It might be in such cases that the high earnings of a few large multiple-line producers would so dominate the totals that the earnings standard for the industry will be met despite the relatively unfavorable showings made by the single-line producers.

To avoid unfair treatment of the single-line producers in such cases, the industry earnings standard may also be applied to the product line separately considered, and ceilings set high enough to satisfy the earnings standard on the product line.

Special Situations Covered

6. Provision is made for a number of special situations that may arise. In some cases, current returns may be so abnormally distributed that producers accounting for a substantial total of an industry's output may be operating at a loss or on a break-even basis, even though the earnings standard is satisfied for the whole industry. To prevent this, ceilings should be set high enough to permit sellers comprising the bulk (by dollar volume) of the industry to operate profitably. Ordinarily, the bulk of an industry will consist of the lowest-cost producers whose production represents 80 percent of the industry's dollar volume. Application of this rule means that ceiling increases above those required by the earnings standard must be granted so that producers of 80 percent of the output are making some profit. These increases need not be generalized to all products or the sales of all companies.

Sometimes it will develop that earnings in the four years, 1946-49, were not representative of the normal earning power of an industry, or even though representative, still were unreasonably low. Because of the difficulty in substituting another base period, a minimum industry return of 10 percent of net worth will be used to take care of such cases.

The opposite of this situation may be true on occasion. A few industries may have had extremely high earnings in the base period. In exceptional cases downward modifications of base period earnings may be made. For a few industries which benefited from post-war shortages, the abnormality of earnings was concentrated in 1946. In such cases, OPS ordinarily will substitute 115 percent of the average earnings in 1947-49, where that is lower, instead of 85 percent of average earnings in the best three years, 1946-49 (including 1946).

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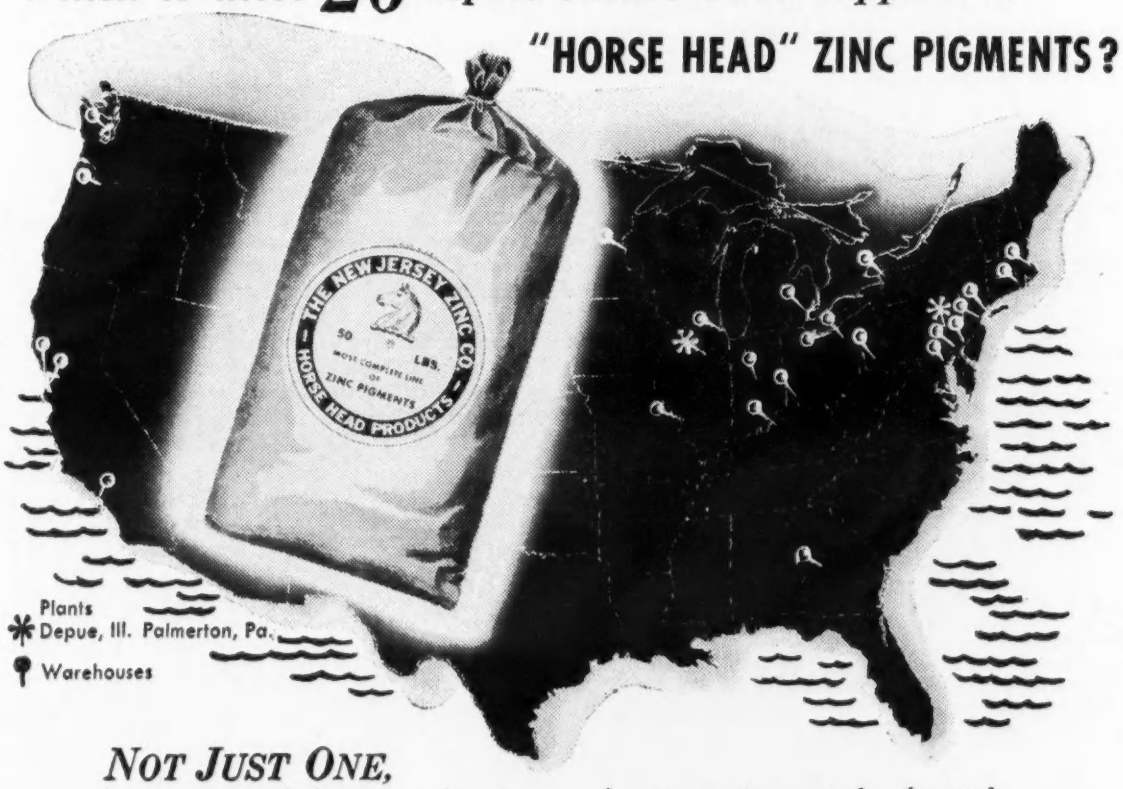

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Real Job for NDTC

In the light—"the haziness" is a more appropriate term—of the official outline of the regulations (OPD, February 11, page 3) proposed by the Food and Drug Administration under the popularly styled "prescription-only" amendment to the federal food, drug, and cosmetic law, it is difficult to the verge of impossibility to find any reason to change the opinion expressed on this page February 4 with reference to the necessity that the scope of the amendment's application be definitely declared in a list of the drugs to be restricted. If anything, the proposed regulations introduce confusion much-confounded in a ridiculous degree.

The purpose of the amendment is officially stated to be to assure the safety of the public in connection with its medication. But, there is no defining of "safety," no criterion of the qualifications deemed necessary for the practice of self-medication on one's own initiative or by reason of published information, suggestion, and advice. Stress in that connection is laid on the competence of a layman properly to use a drug. Nothing is said about what sort of layman.

Some cannot safely or properly use even the most innocuous drug. Others are better qualified in pharmacology than is the average practitioner in the fields of medicine. What good, if any, reason is to be adduced in support of a ruling that a drug which has been obtainable without a prescription for maybe fifty years and has no history of untoward effects in self-medication now belongs in the restricted category? Many well-known drugs have thus been "converted" over the past few years.

The proposed regulations are particularly confusing with respect of the amendment's requirements on labeling. Let us look at some of that. It is clear, as the regulations set forth, that under the new amendment the sale of restricted drugs without prescription is "plainly prohibited." But, nothing is made plain in the direction of identifying a restricted drug. And certainly there is nothing plain in the statement:—"Therefore there is no longer any reason for omitting from the labeling information as to how a 'prescription-only' drug is to be used." Does that mean that such information must not be omitted from the label?

In that connection, the regulations go on to say that there is "no necessity for providing in the labeling extensive detailed information for the practitioner about drugs with which he is familiar or concerning which he has full information in his library." As it is with the competence of laymen in relation to self-medication, here again the labeler is faced with the impossibility of knowing to what extent practitioners are qualified in familiarity or references.

Continuing our observing, we find that "manufacturers would label them [restricted drugs] with . . . recommended or average dose; route of administration; and quantity or proportion of each active ingredient." Other information regarding their therapeutic properties, indications, and directions, which was formerly excluded from the market package, would be furnished in the form of a package insert. What a convenience for the busy practitioner or dispenser that would be!

The foregoing reference to "route of administration" points to another bit of haziness. The regulations say that all injectable drugs except insulin are in the "prescription-only" class. What does "injectable" mean? Is it a function of potentiality or of physical form? Many wholly innocuous drugs are injectable, at least when dissolved in, or admixed with, distilled water. Many are thus administered. And what is the scope of injectability in terms of injection methods? Does it comprise intravenous, intraneural, spinal, caudal, intramus-urethral, nasal? (According to a more recently issued text of the proposed regulation, "injectable" means intended for administration by . . . injection into or through the skin or mucous membrane of man." The text shows also that the same restriction applies to drugs intended for administration by iontophoresis).

No directions are required on the package of drugs sold in bulk for manufacturing, processing, repacking, or for the filling of prescriptions, if such intended use is set forth thereon. But—drugs in bulk for prescription use, which are commonly and legally sold for self-medication, must bear directions. Nothing is set forth with reference to how big must be the directions label and what size its type on a 5-ounce can of quinine sulphate, a 5-gallon can of castor oil, a 100-pound bag of epsom salt, a fiber drum of tartaric acid, a barrel of codliver oil, or a bale of senna leaves. Nor is there any guidance toward the preparation of the "book" that would be necessary to provide the information required to guard against the unsafe use of a diathermy machine.

Aside from labeling, the proposed regulations are equally fuzzy. For example:—"A manufacturer or distributor may properly deliver a restricted drug only to a pharmacist, physician, hospital, clinic, or public health agency." Where does the wholesale druggist come in? If he is, perhaps, a "distributor," how does he get the drug to distribute? The manufacturer is not allowed to deliver to distributors; the same is true of an importer. And neither a manufacturer nor an importer may, apparently deliver a restricted drug to a manufacturer of medicinal preparations. And what is the dentist's channel of supply? There is a provision that a pharmacist may not ship on a prescription into a state where he is not registered, "except in the dispenser's immediate trade area." What are the limits of such an area?

There is a lack of clarity in the provision regarding "health lectures" and "health spielers." Apparently a charge of misbranding would lie against the "promoter." But, it would involve labeling with adequate directions, which is a responsibility of the manufacturer, or proprietor. Not all health "columns," "lectures," or "spiels" are under the control, or even within the ken, of all those whose drugs are mentioned therein. What a chance for damage or blackmail that provision presents!

Without a definite list of the drugs which it restricts, the status of almost any drug under the "prescription-only" law will depend wholly on that bugbear in the litigations of government and business, that generally unsatisfactory, often inequitable influencer of juridical determinations—the weight of evidence. Whose evidence is always a matter of circumstance. Expert opinion can be and is bought every day. Courts of law are seldom qualified properly to evaluate opposing testimony. Many would be far too prone to put more reliance in the opinion of a, perhaps, big name than in the actual experience of laymen who have safely been taking a given drug for decades.

The Food and Drug Administration still says it would like to have the drug industry prepare at least an advisory list of restricted drugs. In the light—or the haziness—of the proposed regulations, one thing is clear: the drug industry must save itself—and the ailing public—from the weight of evidence. That job is not an easy one, as the experience of the National Drug Trade Conference in the compiling of a list of poisons has shown. But, that fully representative organization owes to its industry an earnest essaying of the task.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

programmed for ODP by the three services from fiscal year 1952 mutual security appropriations. This is about 11 percent of the 1952 foreign military aid appropriations. The bulk of the initial program will be ammunition items, spare parts for certain combat and transport vehicles, small craft and auxiliary vessels, and certain aircraft spare parts.

US Policy on Civilian Goods

Manufacturers are being asked by the government to forego the profits of luxury items, which always are so inviting in periods of inflation, and keep up the steady flow of low and medium priced essential civilian-type goods. The appeal is being made by ODM director Charles E. Wilson in a special enclosure being sent out by NPA to manufacturers, along with their second quarter CMP allotments.

Because Mr. Wilson and the NPA are looking for a tightening of supplies of strategic materials in the months ahead, they are fearful that manufacturers will put what little amounts of these materials they can get into the product lines that return the highest profits and overlook the essential needs of the great bulk of the consuming public. Some manufacturers did this after the last war, when end-use controls were lifted.

NPA and DPA policy is to provide for the maximum production of civilian goods after meeting in full the needs of the defense program, including essential industrial uses. They are trying to carry out the policy with a minimum of orders and directions that tell the manufacturers what they can do with the materials under control. NPA says, however, that, if it finds that manufacturers are not giving enough recognition to maintenance of low and medium priced lines in scheduling their production operations, regulatory orders designed to achieve balanced production will be forthcoming.

Public Land Problems

The Department of the Interior reports that it is receiving so many requests from foreign countries for technical aid in solving their public land and natural resource development problems that it has had to establish an Office of International Cooperation in the Bureau of Land Management to coordinate the bureau's international programs.

According to BLM Director Marion Clawson, other nations are becoming more cognizant of their public land problems as they attain higher stages of development and their economies become more complex. "Land policy, cadastral surveys, land records, mineral leasing and land settlement laws, land planning, land classification, organized management of large areas for grazing and timber and a 'multiple use' concept are items of supreme importance in the development of natural resources on public lands," says Director Clawson. "The United States has encountered and solved land tenure and resource development problems involving these factors within the last few decades. Our experiences are fresh and our successes have been notable. For these reasons, other countries look to us for assistance in solving similar problems."

In recent months, BLM has sent technical advisors to Germany, Paraguay and the Philippines. In addition, several BLM branch and division chiefs have attended international conferences in Pakistan and Turkey, all of which has served to increase the interest of foreign governments in public land problems.

National Income Up in 1951

Government experts estimated that last year the people had a total income of $251,100,000,000, out of which they were able to save $17,200,000,000. This was after paying taxes and certain other "non-tax" payments amounting to $28,400,000,000 and spending some $205,500,000,000 for food, clothing, rent, and other consumable items.

This was all part of the expansion that took place in national income of 15½ percent during 1951 to reach a total of $275,000,000,000. The expansion was accompanied by some significant shifts in the industrial composition—government payrolls, reflecting the rise in the armed forces and higher wage rates and employment in defense agencies rose 30 percent over 1950; manufacturing, which was affected most directly by defense production, increased 19 percent; contract construction showed a similar rise; and income originating in agriculture went up 20 percent, due chiefly to higher farm prices.

Corporate earnings—profits before tax plus the inventory valuation adjustment—rose proportionately more than most other distributive shares, from $36,000,000,000 to $43,000,000,000. In contrast, corporate profits after taxes, unadjusted for inventory profit or loss, were $5,000,000,000 lower in 1951 than in 1950. This was attributable to the higher federal tax rates and to the fact that inventory profits were reduced in the first half of the year and then followed by inventory losses in the latter half.

Washington in Brief

Dr. Norman A. Shepard, American Cyanamid Company, has been appointed chairman of committee on materials of Research and Development Board, Department of Defense. . . . Same board gets Earl G. Droessler as executive director of committee on geophysics and geography. . . . Dr. Henry van Zile Hyde, formerly with Institute of Inter-American Affairs, now director of the State department's Point Four health staff. . . . Functions of the Military Petroleum Advisory Board have been transferred to Petroleum Administration for Defense; members of MPAB and its committees have been discharged from their responsibilities and the board placed in stand-by status. . . . WHO has compiled a list of vaccinations required in 132 countries and territories from travelers crossing international borders.

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EPR-2

Heavy Chemicals

Quicksilver showed no departure from its downward trend last week. Consuming demand was slow with buyers seeking concessions to operate. Developments in Korea were not of a character to instill confidence in the quicksilver market position. NPA stated that supplies of aluminum may be easier to acquire by the end of 1952 and should continue to improve thereafter for manufacturers of packaging closures and aluminum tops for milk containers. A government order is expected in cadmium placing its use in electroplating at 70 percent of the amount used in 1950. Copper stocks have been reduced to the lowest level recorded since April 30, 1950. Pressure for lead shipments has eased since the suspension of tariff on foreign metal. According to RFC tin negotiations with Indonesia have bogged down but enough metal is coming in to relieve the possibility of a shortage.

Industrial demand for heavy chemicals has continued spotty over the month of February and the combined tonnage movement has not created much enthusiasm in producing quarters.. The overall supply situation has improved with output exceeding demand in some instances. The failure of contract consumers to take full withdrawals of chlorine has increased the spot supply. Soda ash has been readily available on spot with occasional reports of cutback production and a similar condition has prevailed in caustic soda. Slow withdrawals have allowed sulphuric acid to reach the spot market in limited amounts at intervals. Muriatic acid did not appear in quite as free supply at the close as at the beginning of the month but there was no shortage. The major producer of copper sulphate is confident that all seasonal requirements for agriculture will be satisfied.

Ammonia Liquor—Production in December 1951 was placed at 4,218,239 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. This was an increase of 2 percent over the 4,136,124 pounds made in November. In December 1950 output totaled 4,260,100 pounds. Sales in December amounted to 3,012,803 pounds compared with 3,350,706 in the preceding month and 3,803,900 in December 1950. Stocks on December 31 were 2,585,869 pounds, against 2,037,370 in November and 1,273,501 pounds at the end of December 1950.

Ammoniac Sal—Market situation quiet for white granular. First hands have built up inventories and are in a position to offer spot shipment. Demand from the dry-battery and other consuming industries has followed spotty lines throughout the past month.

Bauxite—Based on data for the first three quarters of 1951, domestic production is estimated at 1,800,000 long tons (dry basis) for the year, according to the Bureau of Mines. The average production for 1951 was exceeded only during the critical war years, 1942 to 1944, when imports were partially cut off at a time of great demand. More than 98 percent was mined in Arkansas, and the remainder in Alabama and Georgia. General imports were expected to reach a record high level, totaling approximately 2,900,000 long tons. Surinam shipped about 83 percent of the imports, Indonesia 12 percent and British Guiana 5 percent. Exports totaled about 70,000 long tons. The increase largely reflected greater shipments to the Canadian side of Niagara Falls for the production of crude abrasives which were returned to the United States for final manufacture and consumption. Exports of bauxite concentrates and aluminum were estimated at 15,000 tons.

Calcium Chloride—Demand discribed as strong has featured the maket over the past month. Inquiry emanated principally from the northern and mid-western areas for ice control. Most of the producers had sufficient stocks to meet requirements without difficulty. There was also a fair call for concrete use.

Chlorine—Slow contract withdrawals in some directions have resulted in freer offerings of spot tanks by producers and the supply appeared a bit freer at the close than at the beginning of the month. There has been a lessening of pressure for shipments in several directions and this condition is sometimes a forerunner of an over-all easement in the supply.

Cobalt Carbonate—November 1951 production amounted to 12,855 pounds, compared with 14,949 in the preceding month, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments in November amounted to 9,139 pounds, against 16,071 in October. Stocks on November 30 were 6,480 pounds, compared with 2,767 on October 31.

Copper Sulphate—No easement in supply conditions could be noted during the past month. Industrial demand has been sustained at a high level and the agricultural inquiry has broadened. An important producer has booked output heavily for April and has now opened May books. Export demand is still active and uncovered. Producers state that ways and means will be found to take care of the needs of domestic consumers over the active agricultural season.

Fluorspar—According to a report emanating from the Bureau of Mines, the domestic production last year was approximately 342,000 tons, 21 percent above the 1950 output. Importations recorded an all time high at 178,429 tons in 1951, an increase of 8 percent over 1950 arrivals.

Potash, Caustic—Industrial inquiry showed no substantial expansion during February. Producers continued in a position to level off requirements promptly and stocks remained available on spot for both dry and liquid forms.

Potassium Carbonate—Activity remained rather spotty with no unusual pressure for shipments from any consuming source. Production has caught up, with demand and permitted reasonable quantities to be offered for immediate delivery.

Soda Ash—Stocks remained relatively free over the past month with a slowdown in contract withdrawals. Reports have been heard of cutback production at some plants in order to maintain a better degree of balance. Spot, prompt and future shipments have continued available without attracting any unusual buying interest and suppliers are not too confident of nearby improvement.

Soda, Caustic—There has been an entire absence of pressure demand for shipments and contract withdrawals have averaged below schedule. There appeared to be no improvement in demand at the close of the month and the supply situation remained easy for practically all forms.

Sodium Metallic—Contract shipments are taking care of production at present and there appears to be no nearby easement in the supply situation in sight. A lot of this material is being channeled for use in the maunfacture of tetraethyl lead and for detergents. The tankcar price is 16c. per pound while drums are held at prices ranging from 17c. to 19c., depending upon the quantity f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Silicate—Consumers have not found supplies much of a problem during the past month. Production has kept stocks available for immediate shipment at former price levels.

Sulphur—Stocks in the hands of producers on Jan. 31, 1952, amounted to 2,851,212 long tons, or an increase of 13,780 tons over the amount on hand as of Dec. 31, 1951. The National Production Authority was told at a meeting with the Native Sulphur Industry Advisory Committee. The statement was made by a Defense Materials Procurement Agency representative during a discussion of NPA's sulphur limitation order, M-69, which was amended Dec. 29, 1951. Committee members pointed out that the net gain in stocks should not be interpreted too optimistically because shipments to customers are generally low during January. The amended order restricts the use of sulphur to 90 percent of the consumption during the calendar year 1950 and makes it possible for NPA fully to support military and defense requirements for sulphur through issuance of directives to suppliers. It was generally agreed by government and industry representatives that M-69 is achieving a balance between available sup-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Quicksilver, $1 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 23, 1951
249.2	249.2	249.2	223.4	244.9

Acids
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 23, 1951
124.1	124.1	124.1	121.9	126.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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Acids

Hydrofluosilicic — Consuming demand while fair has not been of sufficient dimensions to tighten the supply position. Producers have inventories and are able to offer prompt shipments at former prices.

Muriatic—Has continued available for prompt shipment throughout the entire month. Spot material did not appear to be as free at the close as at the beginning of the period but there was no shortage of stocks.

Oxalic—Immediate shipments were offered by producers while the buying movement has remained spotty with no apparent pressure for shipments from any consuming source.

Pyroligneous—Stocks were obtainable from warehouse or from works at former prices. Small lot sales were reported for meat curing use and also for essential oils.

Sulphuric — Supply conditions were definitely tight last week. Slow withdrawals against contracts at intervals during the month permitted the disposal of a few tankcars but any easement proved temporary. Regarding the basic product sulphur, NPA officials stated that M-69 was amended to maintain producers' stocks at the 1951 yead-end level. If demands exceed the current production rate, NPA said, the permitted use of sulphur will be further curtailed to avoid reducing reserve stocks. On the basis of October, November and December 1951 production, NPA estimated that the industry is now producing sulphur at the annual rate of 5,158,180 long tons. Production for 1951 totalled 5,278,249 long tons and amounted to 5,192,184 long tons in 1950.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Aluminum Association has announced final 1951 aluminum production figures. Primary production during December was 144,907,819 pounds, bringing final quarterly total to 434,749,889 pounds, and the total for 1951 to 1,673,815,406 pounds. It was added that this represented an increase of 16.5 percent over the previous year's output, and that the final 1951 quarter out-produced the same period in 1950 (382,176,940 pounds) by more than 52,000,000 pounds.

Shipments of sheet and plate by the association's sheet division totaled 74,175,416 pounds for December, 233,803,079 pounds for the final quarter, and 1,076,226,278 pounds over the entire year. Previous year's sheet and plate shipments were 1,155,318,982 pounds, slightly over the 1951 figure, as were the 1950 final quarter's shipments of 310,149,800 pounds. Aluminum foil shipped during the year by the foil division totaled 94,246,269 pounds as compared with the 90,679,719 pounds shipped in 1950. Total foil shipments for the final quarter were 19,487,160 pounds as against 27,723,850 pounds for the same quarter the previous year. December 1951 shipments were 5,454,190 pounds. The year's shipments of permanent-mold and semipermanent-mold rough castings (except pistons) totaled 33,697,136 pounds, with an aggregate value of $19,231,354. Shipments the previous year were 34,336,366 pounds, with a value of $16,493,410. During December 2,182,298 pounds were shipped, with a value of $1,190,270.

Cadmium—Government has continued to buy for the national stockpile but is expected to increase the amount available for electroplating to 70 percent of the amount used in 1950. The price has remained firm at $2.55 per pound.

Copper—Domestic copper deliveries to fabricators in January were at the highest level in any month for more than a year, the Copper Institute disclosed last week. The amount of January shipments was 130,430 short tons or at a daily rate of 4,207 tons. The accelerated deliveries were at the expense of industry stocks which were drawn upon to the extent of 10,692 tons, leaving 60,836 on hand at the month end, a low since April 30, 1951. Deliveries of copper to fabricators averaged 3,857 tons a day in December and 3,747 a day for all of 1951.

Production of copper from primary sources totaled 79,746 tons in January, or 2,572 a day, compared with 2,668 tons daily in December and a 1951 all-year average of 2,643 daily. Scrap production of 3,462 tons in January compared with 3,985 the month before and with 5,224 in January, 1951.

Lead—Domestic mine production of recoverable lead declined to 390,428 tons in 1951, 9 percent below the 1950 total and the lowest annual output since 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. This loss occurred regardless of higher prices and the strong demand engendered by the ex-

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panding national defense program. The decrease in output was accounted for partly by the shutdown of most of the lead mines, mills and smelters in the West, by a labor strike from August 23 to September 6, and partly by depletion of orebodies. Missouri was by far the largest lead producing state, accounting for 32 percent of the total domestic output. Idaho and Utah were the second and third, producing 19 and 13 percent respectively of the nation's total.

Molybdenum—Production and shipments of molybdenum products were 8,057,700 and 7,437,500 pounds (contained molybdenum), respectively, in the third quarter of 1951, compared with 7,734,800 (revised figure) and 7,935,100 (revised figure) in the second quarter, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments of molybdenum products in the third quarter comprised 6,933,900 pounds to domestic consumers and 443,600 pounds for export, compared with 7,645,800 (revised figure) and 289,300 pounds, respectively, in the second quarter. (All data refers to contained molybdenum). Stocks of molybdenum products held by producers were 2,879,700 pounds (contained molybdenum) on September 30, 1951, compared with 2,259,600 pounds on June 30, 1951.

According to the Department of Commerce, 1,407,035 pounds (contained molybdenum) in concentrates and molybdic oxide were exported from the United States in the third quarter of 1951, compared with 201,486 pounds in the previous quarter. Exports in the third quarter comprised 846,140 pounds to United Kingdom, 183,929 pounds to France, 129,331 pounds to Germany, 121,783 pounds to Sweden, 76,948 pounds to Canada, 26,980 pounds to Austria, and 21,924 pounds to the Netherlands.

Quicksilver—Trend of prices has been downward throughout the past month. Buying interest has not been of an aggressive character and sellers have been forced to make concessions to induce sales. The market was quoted at $201 to $205 per flask on spot which is the lowest level recorded since September, 1951.

San Francisco.—The quicksilver market was without particular feature over the week. Buying interest was reportedly quiet in most quarters with metal quoted $205-$207 per flask.

Zinc—Domestic mine production of recoverable zinc (including that recovered as zinc pigments and salts directly from ore) increased to 679,111 tons in 1951 or 9 percent above the 1950 total, the largest output since 1944, according to the Bureau of Mines. This high output was achieved regardless of a two weeks' shutdown of mines, mills and smelters caused by labor difficulties in the western states from August 23 to September 6. The increased yield was attributed to a greater demand for zinc generated by the expanding defense program. Regionally, on a percentage basis, the largest gains were recorded in the west-central states of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas where the combined 1951 output was 13 percent above 1950, but still less than half the World War II yearly average. Zinc output in the western states and the states East of Mississippi River increased 9 and 8 percent respectively during the year.

Olin Cellophane Posts to 5

Five appointments within the research and development department of the Olin cellophane division, Olin Industries, Inc., New Haven, Conn., have been announced by Edward Hartshorne, department manager.

Dr. Charles H. Hofrichter, jr., has been appointed research section chief; Dr. William E. Mydans, in charge of evaluating marketable values of film properties; Fred H. Olsen, in charge of packaging development; S. Jackson Wommack, jr., film development section chief, and Michael Karelitz, chief, engineering section.

Monsanto Promotes Harriss

The appointment of James H. Harriss to the position of assistant freight traffic manager for Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been announced by H. F. Klocker, general traffic manager. The appointment will be effective March 1. Mr. Harriss started at Monsanto in the traffic department in January, 1939.

Stetson Joins Dow

R. W. Stetson, formerly a member of Dowell Incorporated's eastern seaboard sales organization, has joined the cathodic protection sales group, magnesium department, The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Mr. Stetson will specialize in the field of magnesium anodes for marine use.

Cleveland Salesmen to Hear Dr. Hughes at Mar. 3 Meeting

Cleveland Chemical Salesmen will hold their monthly luncheon on March 3 at the Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio. The speaker will be Dr. Everett C. Hughes, chief research division, Standard Oil Company (Ohio). He will talk on "Accomplishments of Petroleum Research." F. R. Eshleman, purchasing agent of Sohio, will be presented as the "buyer of the month."

Amer. Agile Completes New Unit

American Agile Corporation has announced the completion of a new building at its Maple Heights, Ohio, plant. Containing 12,500 square feet of space, the new unit will permit the expanded production of a complete line of standard and custom-built corrosion-resistant bottles, containers, tanks and tank liners, pipe lines, equipment, and apparatus in polyethylene, hard polyvinyl chloride, and other thermoplastic and thermosetting materials..

Public Relations Society Moves

The Public Relations Society of America has moved its national headquarters to new quarters at 2 West 46th street, New York. The telephone number is CIrcle 6-0742-3-4.

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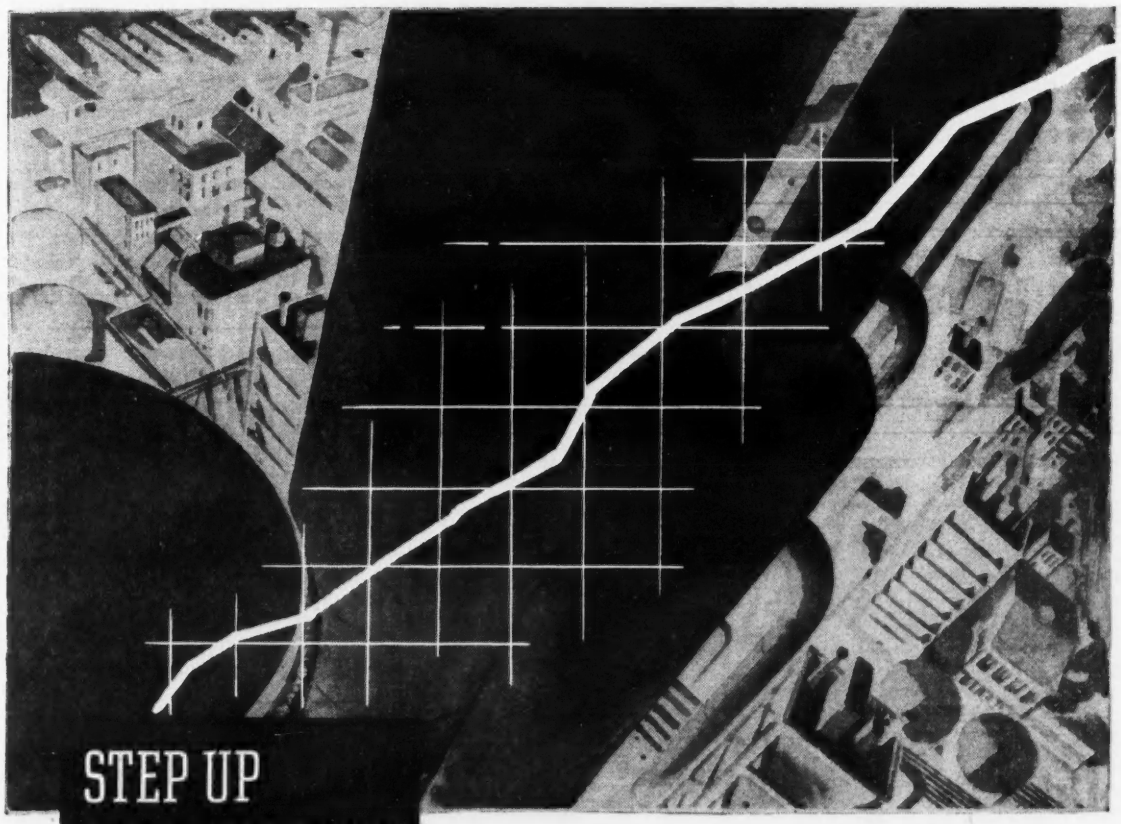

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DuPont Names Burrows Textile Technical Director

The appointment of Dr. Lawton A. Burrows as general technical director of the textile fibers department has been announced by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He has been manager of the technical division of the explosives department and transferred to his new post February 11. The company also announced the promotion of Dr. Chiles E. Sparks to director of nylon research effective February 1. Research on "Dacron" polyester fiber is also carried on by the nylon research division. He has been assistant director. James R. Kelly has been named planning manager of the manufacturing division for "Dacron" polyester fiber, effective March 1.

Dr. Burrows has been engaged in research work for the duPont explosives department since he joined the company in 1934. He moved to Wilmington as assistant manager of the technical division in 1945 and became director in 1950.

Dr. Sparks has been in research work for duPont since he joined the company in 1936. He came to Wilmington in 1949 as dyeing coordinator and the following year was appointed assistant director of nylon research. Mr. Kelly joined duPont in 1940, and has been in the nylon planning section as standards supervisor since 1949.

Calgon Names Pavlik

C. P. Pavlik has been appointed manager of the commercial detergents division of Calgon, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Pavlik served as district supervisor of "Calgonite" sales in the Detroit and Pittsburgh districts prior to his recent appointment. He succeeds C. C. Keck, who has been assigned specialized sales work in the applications of Calgon in food processing and manufacture.

Detrex Develops New Washer

A new mineral spirits washer designed especially for one-man operation has been placed on the market by Detrex Corporation, Detroit, Mich. The loading and unloading of the machine has been made a simple, one-station operation by the use of a return-type conveyor, according to Detrex. The cleaning cycle of this equipment consists of two washing stages and a forced air blow-off.

Trade Briefs

Stephen A. Keller has been named general manager of the valve division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company.

Adhesive Products Corporation, New York, has developed "Seragrip," a new adhesive for the ceramics industry.

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MCA Issues Sodium Chlorate Safety Data

Safety data sheet SD-42, a detailed information booklet on the safe handling of sodium chlorate, has been issued by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. This publication describes the physical and chemical properties of sodium chlorate. Emphasis is placed upon the known hazards of sodium chlorate and its potentially explosive characteristics when in contact with phosphorus, sulphur, powdered metals and other substances.

Shippings methods and regulations to be followed in all phases of handling are discussed. The Interstate Commerce Commission has classified sodium chlorate as an oxidizing material, and as such it must be packed, handled and labeled in compliance with the commission's specifications. The manual also includes a warning label recommended by MCA to be used in addition to any label warnings required by statute. Employee education and training, personal protective equipment, and first aid are also covered in the discussion of precautionary measures.

Chemical safety data sheet SD-42, "Sodium Chlorate," may be purchased at 25 cents a copy from MCA, Woodward Building, 15th and H streets, Washington 5, D. C. Remittance should be sent with order.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Decreased in Dec.

December production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 1 percent less than November and 15 percent under December, 1950, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 2,175,931 heavy-type barrels and drums, 819,014 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,473,755 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 2,146,732 heavy-type barrels and drums, 883,824 light-type barrels and drums, and 5,506,131 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in November.

Olin Names Dr. Olsen Research Vice-President

Dr. Fred Olsen has been appointed vice-president for research and development of Olin Industries, Inc., East Alton, Ill. Dr. Olsen, who is a nationally recognized authority in the chemicals and explosives industries, is also an Olin director and has been the director of research and development.

He has been with the Olin organization since 1929 and is widely known for his work in the development of stable nitrocellulose and in "ball" powder, and for his activities in connection with cellulose and high explosives.

BIMS of Boston Prizes to 6

BIMS of Boston awarded prizes to the following at its recent winter party, held at the Weston (Mass.) Country Club:—Richard W. Swanson, Raffi & Swanson, Inc.; William T. Starkey, Chas Pfizer & Co.; E. D. Bement, B. B. Chemical Company; W. E. Drown, Monsanto Chemical Company, and C. E. Slye and G. E. Nealand, both of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Monsanto Names Nethercut

The appointment of George A. Nethercut to the position of advertising manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's western division has been announced by Edward Schuler, general sales manager of the division. Mr. Nethercut was associated with I. F. Laucks, Inc., when it was acquired by Monsanto in 1944 to become the company's western division.

Trade Briefs

Robert H. Brigham, jr., has joined the public relations department of the Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala.

Jay Harris, chemical engineer, has been appointed chief of the chemical branch, engineering division, New York chemical procurement district, Chemical Corps.

Selas Corporation of America, Philadelphia, announces the opening of a Pittsburgh office at 3829 Willow avenue under the direction of John L. Wilson.

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Chemical Exports, Imports Down Slightly in December

December exports of chemicals and related products of domestic and foreign origin amounted to $88,900,000, a slight decline under the November exports of $90,200,000, while imports of these materials decreased from $20,400,000 in November to $18,900,000 in December, according to preliminary estimates issued February 13 by the Bureau of Census.

While foreign trade in chemicals was declining between November and December, exports of merchandise generally rose to the highest level of any month in history, with one exception. The bureau estimated December exports at $1,436,100,000, which were exceeded only once before—in May, 1944, when they reached the level of $1,455,200,000. Imports during December amounted to $800,600,000, or $17,500,000 less than in November.

For the twelve months of 1951, exports totaled $15,021,500,000 and imports were $10,961,600,000. These are the highest totals on record for any year for both outgoing and incoming foreign trade. The net increase of $4,000,000,000 in exports over imports during the year compared with a favorable trade balance of only $1,400,000,000 in 1950. The December export figure of $1,436,100,000 was the eleventh consecutive month when exports exceeded $1,000,000.

DuPont Issues Neoprene Data

The rubber chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. has published a technical bulletin entitled "Neoprene Treated Paper." It describes the properties—notably wet strength, internal bond and impact strength, and chemical resistance—that can be obtained in various kinds of paper by adding a small percentage of neoprene rubber latex to the paper pulp. A free copy of the bulletin is available to those writing the division at Wilmington, Del.

Monsanto Selects Dr. Lum To Attend Harvard Course

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced the selection of Dr. James H. Lum to attend the advanced management program at Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

Dr. Lum, who is a director of Monsanto Chemicals (Australia) Ltd., was managing director of that company for four years beginning in 1947. Its headquarters are at Melbourne. Dr. Lum has been with Monsanto since 1933. He was actively engaged in research for the Manhattan Engineering District during World War II and was executive director of the Clinton National Laboratories at Oak Ridge, Tenn., in 1946 and 1947.

Remsen Joins Hall Labs

Irving B. Remsen, jr., formerly a division engineer of American Viscose Corporation, has joined the headquarters engineering staff of Hall Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, for work as technical consultant on waste water problems in the industrial, municipal and utilities fields.

Dow Chemical Develops New Flotation Frother

A new synthetic flotation frother, said to yield better frothing characteristics and promising improved metallurgy for the mining industry, has been developed by the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Known by the trade-mark name "Dowfroth 250," it is a synthetic, water soluble material. "Dowfroth 250" has worked successfully at concentrations as low as one-quarter of normal frother concentrations, the company states. Due to its water solubility, the material can easily and accurately be regulated as a water solution, and some "Dowfroth 250" is returned to the flotation circuit in water recovery systems. In many applications to date, both concentrate grade and mineral recovery have been raised. The material is particularly applicable to selective flotation since it demonstrates little or no collecting power, thus allowing independent regulation of frother and collector, according to Dow.

Because it requires little or no conditioning time, "Dowfroth 250" lends itself to stage addition and, although the froth produced is unusually lively, it breaks down readily in the froth launders and pump boxes, the producer states.

Metal Can Shipments: Nov.

Total shipments of metal cans during November were 30 percent below October, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In November, metal can shipments amounted to 263,468 short tons, as compared with October's revised figure of 374,200 short tons and the November, 1950, revised figure of 301,332 short tons.

Philips Labs to Expand

Philips Laboratories, Inc., has bought the forty-four-room mansion and thirteen-acre estate it has occupied on lease as a research laboratory in Irvington, N. Y., since 1944. Dr. Ora S. Duffendack, president and director of the laboratories, announced that some necessary improvements would be made to make the buildings more suitable for research and development purposes.

Trade Briefs

Robert E. Friedman has been named assistant to the executive vice-president of General Petroleum Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York, has named M. L. Haider deputy coordinator of its international oil producing activities, effective March 1.

Morris Fidelman, an examiner in the chemical division of the Patent Office, has joined Paul W. Garbo, New York chemical and patent consultant.

Robert D. Piper has been named assistant to the manager of the sales division of Nuclear Instrument & Chemical Corporation, Chicago.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

There was no improvement in the slow demand for textile and leather chemicals last week. Consumers continued to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner, absorbing small to moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Carlot business was scanty. Most materials were quotably unchanged and fairly steady, except egg derivatives which declined again due lower cost of eggs and heavier seasonal production. Edible albumen was reduced 10 cents per pound and egg yolk, 3 cents per pound, reducing the index 8.4 points.

Active consuming inquiry continued for potato starch, but business was restricted by scarcity of stocks here and at producing points. Production was small and sold ahead and mills were out of the market. Resellers also had little stocks to offer, and restricted sales to regular customers. Tapioca flour remained firm as stocks in Brazil were practically cleaned up. Offers for shipment were scanty and supplies here were closely held. Trading in corn dextrin and starch was irregular and confined to immediate requirements. Prices, however, for all grades were unchanged and well held. Sago flour continued in slow demand.

Consuming inquiry for tanning materials also showed no improvement for replacements from abroad. Prices for shipment were unchanged, but offerings were more liberal for most materials, with the exception of cutch and quebracho extract. Wattle bark and extract were available at slight reductions.

Revocation of two orders regulating sale, purchasing and processing of certain hides and skins in demand by the leather trade was announced February 20 by the National Production Authority. The orders revoked were M-35, which dealt with the sale and purchase of cattle hides, calfskins and kips, and M-62, which set up processing controls on various types of skins. The revocations are effective February 29.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, edible, 10c. per lb.
Yolk, 3c. per lb.
Wattle bark, $1.50 to $2 per ton.
extract, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 23, 1951
307.1	315.5	321.5	329.9	225.1	292.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Steady demand was noted against current contracts, while new business was reported light and spotty. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Bichromates—This market continued on a firm basis, despite light demand for prompt requirements. Withdrawals against contracts were in fair request. Prices were well held at prevailing levels.

Sodium Acetate—Business was restricted to small lots for actual needs. Supplies were adequate to cover current demand. Prices were without change and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Buying interest continued spotty and for immediate requirements. Deliveries against contracts were in moderate request. Stocks were adequate to meet current demand. Quotations were well held at current levels.

Sulphonated Oils—Although demand was confined to small lots for immediate needs, prices were well held for all varieties.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Active consuming demand for blood albumin continued to exceed available supplies. Cork industry was taking the bulk of production, while textile and tanners trades were interested in moderate quantities for immediate requirements. Quotations were steady at 70c. to 80c. per pound, as to quality and quantity. Soluble dried blood was in fair request and in adequate supply. Inquiry for Spring delivery has improved and prices were held at 17c. to 18½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Consumers limited demand to actual requirements. Market remained steady. All grades were quotably unchanged. Gum was quoted at $8.96 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; canary, $8.70; dark, 8.80, and white, $8.54, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Moderate quantities moved for immediate requirements as buyers operated in a hand to mouth manner. Prices were unchanged and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.15 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder at $7.27, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply was increased 1,039,000 bushels to 56,459,000 bushels for the week ended February 16, compared with 67,601,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—This market was unsettled by cheaper eggs and prices were further reduced. Business was irregular, chiefly for small lots for immediate needs. Edible was dropped 10c. per pound, to $1.76 to $1.78 per pound and powdered at $1.80 to $1.82 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical was unchanged and held at $1.03 to $1.08 per pound, on spot, according to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Lower cost of eggs also affected this market. Price trend was downward and quotations were reduced 3c. per pound, ranging from $1.09 to $1.11 per pound, depending upon quantity. Consumers confined demand to limited quantities for immediate delivery.

Potato Starch—This market continued strong due to tight supply situation. Light production was sold ahead and mills were out of the market. Available stocks on spot were closely held at 9¼c. to 9¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to seller and quantity. Buying interest continued keen. Limited production in Maine was quoted at the ceiling—14¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Idaho mills were not in a position to offer and carlots were merely nominal at 7c. per pound, f.o.b. mills.

Sago Flour—Business was reported light and spotty. Prices were maintained at former levels. Raw was quoted at 7.35c. to 7¾c. per pound and refined 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—This market continued steady on spot and for shipment. Buying was fairly active, chiefly for immediate requirements. Supplies on the spot were closely held at former levels. High grade Brazilian was quoted at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, carlots, exdock and medium, 7½c. to 7¾c. Stocks on spot were ¼c. per pound more, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Interest in replacements was fairly active. Shipments remained steady at 8c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest for replacements continued slow. Primary markets remained steady and shipments were quotably unchanged. South American bark was quoted at $50 to $52 per ton, exdock, and African bark at $80 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Quiet conditions continued in this market. Tanners showed little interest in replacements, while offers for shipment were offered freely at former quotations. J1s ranged from $52 to $56 per ton, exdock, depending upon grade. Crushed was unchanged at $76 to $77 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Trading of late has been restricted to limited quantities for prompt delivery. Shipments, however, continued steady at unchanged levels and were not offered freely. Solid ordinary was maintained at 11 31/65c. per pound, and clarified, 12 3/16c. per pound carlots, exdock.

Sumac—This market was inactive and more or less nominal. Shipments of leaf were quoted at $149 per short ton, exdock, ground, $145, same basis. Tanners showed no interest at prevailing higher prices.

Valonia—Tanners continued on the sidelines. Shipments were unchanged and more or less nominal. Cups were quoted at $70 to $72 per ton and beards, $66 to $68 per ton, exdock.

Wattle—Consuming demand was still restricted to an occasional lot for prompt shipment. While business was light, the primary market continued on a steady basis. Fair average bark was available at $105 per ton, and merchantable at $101.50 per ton, exdock. Extract was quoted at 11¼c. to 11⅜c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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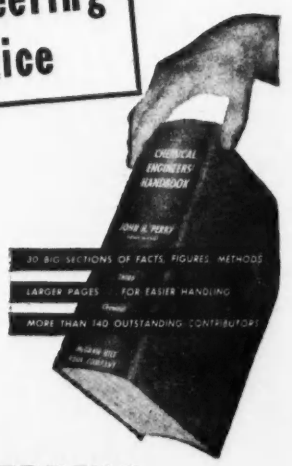
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Agricultural Chemicals

Buying interest in dried blood and tankage, which had continued steady during most of the month, petered out last week, and prices declined in the Midwest and were a bit easier in New York. Feed houses appeared to have sufficient stocks of these materials and were not inclined to increase inventories at former price levels. The situation was different in bonemeal where limited domestic offerings found a ready market. A temporary spurt of buying forced a fractional advance in hoofmeal, but prices reacted quickly when demand subsided. Menhaden meal was practically out of the market and feeders shifted to imported fish meal to cover requirements. It was stated that the prolonged shortage of nitrogenous process tankage is keeping the inquiry active for castor pomace.

Shipments of mixed fertilizer have moved slowly during the past month. Planters and dealers have not been eager to take on stocks and storage facilities at mixing plants have been seriously crowded. This condition has been reflected in a slowdown of withdrawals for potash and superphosphate, although both are heavily sold on contract to May 31. The movement of mixed goods to the Midwest has been better than to the South and Southeast where the decline in prices for citrous fruit and cotton has brought about a period of hesitation. Limited quantities of granular cyanamide were offered by the producer, but the pulverized grade was definitely tight. Phosphate rock has remained in balance for domestic use with high grade rock a little short for export. BHC wet dust was priced higher.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

BHC wet dust, .005c. per gamma unit.

Prices Reduced

Dried blood, Chicago, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, New York, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Chicago, 50c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 23, 1951
92.5	92.5	92.5	82.2	87.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonia Sulphate — Market supply tight, but appeared to be in a better state of balance. According to trade reports, pressure for shipments has eased to some extent from mixers who have their warehouses heavily stocked with finished fertilizer.

Bonemeal—About the strongest item in the packinghouse byproduct classification. Feed demand was active, with offerings limited and former prices fully sustained.

Castor Pomace — Plenty of inquiry on account of the prolonged shortage of nitrogenous process tankage. Producers were not in a position to offer, as current output is limited and channeled to contract consumers.

Cyanamide—Limited quantities of granular were available for special seasonal uses for direct application at $72 per ton, works. No large amounts were obtainable. The pulverized grade remained entirely under contract.

Dried Blood—Price dropped sharply in Chicago to $8.75 per unit of ammonia, with demand slowed down New York remained quiet and unchanged at $9.

Fishmeal—Menhaden was practically out of the market, with the feed trade taking on some imported fish meal at $2.26 per unit of protein, Baltimore basis.

Hoofmeal—Advanced to $7.50 per unit of ammonia at Chicago on a buying spurt, but reacted to $7.25 when demand was satisfied.

Phosphate Rock—Supply and demand were about in balance for domestic use. Part of the Japanese order has been covered, and some ocean tonnage has been booked. High-grade rock appeared a little tight for export.

Potassium Muriate—Contract movement remained relatively quiet for this period of the year. Production is heavily sold, but withdrawals are somewhat backward to mixing plants where stocks of mixed fertilizer are crowding storage space. Planters are exceedingly backward in calling for finished fertilizer in several sections of the country.

Sodium Nitrate—Market position firm under a full seasonal inquiry which is leaning toward expansion. Stocks are maintained in good balance with demand.

Superphosphate — Market continued to hold definitely tight, with considerable inquiry for additional lots. Producers are not in a position to take on new business, as their output is heavily under contract for the season.

Domestic production during December totaled 733,926 short tons for normal 53,838 tons for concentrated and 7,214 tons for wet-base goods, according to the Bureau of the Census. Compared with december 1950 output, these figures show a decline of 12 percent for normal and increases of 2 percent for concentrated and 10 percent for wet-base goods. The quantities produced during the calendar year 1951, compared with 1950, were 1 percent greater for normal, 4 percent larger for concentrated and 26 percent greater for wet-base goods. Although shipments of normal and concentrated grades of superphosphate were respectively 23 percent and 4 percent less in December 1951, than in December 1950, quantities shipped during the year 1951, compared with 1950, declined only 6 percent for normal and 3 percent for concentrated. During the month stocks on hand increased 9 and 14 percent, respectively, for normal and wet-base goods, while the quantities of concentrated superphosphate held at producing plants declined 10 percent. Stocks of normal on December 31, 1951, were 1,056,555 tons, triple 63,527 tons and wet-base 17,401 tons.

Tankage—Priced lower, with feed demand materially off. Sales were reported at $8.75 for unit of ammonia here and at $9.25 at Chicago.

(Sulphur report will now be found in the Heavy Chemicals market.)

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Buying interest from California sources remained strong during the past week as the local trade reports additional movements of available materials. Domestic bone meal and fish meals continue scarce on the market while all other items are in good supply. Shipments of Canadian materials have been a little slow in arriving, which is not unusual for this season of the year. The blood meal and tankage markets appear to be softening with a slight shading in quotations over the previous week.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$81.89 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $83.02 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$72.36 per ton in bags, 16-20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $97.31 per ton in bags, 11-48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian material.

Blood meal—$7 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$85-$88 per ton foreign, 1-65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. No domestic supplies available.

Calcium nitrate—$51 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$146.90 per ton nominal, 65 percent sardine, bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles or San Francisco. $135.60 per ton nominal, 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $158.20 per ton, 70 percent Canadian herring, bulk, f.o.b. Vancouver, B. C.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $53.50 per ton in bulk.

Pesticides

Technical BHC appeared to show a better degree of stabilization at the close of the month. There was still a bit of conservatism in the selling policy of suppliers, however, and shipments were restricted to the month of March. The dry dust continued competitive but the pressure was not as severe as noted early in the month. Wet dust was not affected greatly by the decline in other grades and closed the month firm at 3¼c. per gamma unit for carlots. There was not much DDT available last week. Production of this synthetic is heavily under contract and the maintenance of strong demand for home and export has kept the market position firm and tight. The production of toxaphene is moving rapidly into contract channels and the supplier is not in a position to take on any additional business. Paradichlorobenzene has revealed a seasonal gain in activity with distributors of package goods showing the usual interest incident to this period of the year. The market holds a relatively tight position at prices ranging from 14½c. to 15½c. per pound in drums, according to the producer. Calcium arsenate continued quiet, with 10c. per pound named to distributors and 10½c. to dealers. It appeared that some sort of restriction is going to be placed on the production of natural cryolite, although nothing official has been announced to date.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

American Potash Process Evaluation Post to Pritchard

Appointment of John O. Pritchard as head of the new process evaluation division of the research department of American Potash & Chemical Corporation has been announced by W. A. Gale, director of research for the company. From 1941 to 1952 Mr. Pritchard was with the engineering department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. For seven years he served as a field engineer in process and development groups working with pigments and organic chemicals. For the past three years he has served as a production supervisor at the Grasselli chemicals department plant of duPont at East Chicago, Ind.

USDA Suggests Early Insecticide Spraying to Control Grasshoppers

Timely spraying with recommended insecticides is the basis of successful grasshopper control in farm crops, according to recent Department of Agriculture research. Investigations of entomologists of the department's bureau of entomology and plant quarantine have proved that early spraying—early in the life of the young hoppers, when they are hatching—at daytime temperatures ranging from 80 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, costs less and gives better control.

Best time for early spraying so as to catch the hoppers when small, may vary all the way from May and early June in Texas to July, August, and part of September in North Dakota. Spraying hoppers when they are small usually can be done effectively with simple knapsack type spraying equipment or a farm sprayer, the department states. The entomologists recommend early spraying, not only because the grasshoppers can be killed before they do much damage, but because they are generally bunched near their hatching grounds — weedy and grassy areas such as the margins of crop fields and pastures adjacent to crop land. Also, control then requires a minimum of spray and labor.

Cyanamid Farm Chemicals Sales Managership to White

Appointment of Russell M. White as western sales manager of American Cyanamid Company's agricultural chemicals division was announced today. He assumed his new post February 15 at the firm's west coast offices at 111 Sutter street, San Francisco, Calif. Mr. White has been with Cyanamid since 1937. After a brief period in California, he was assigned to South Africa, where he rose to the position of managing director of South African Cyanamid (Pty.), Ltd.

Freeport Launches Mining Barge

Freeport Sulphur Company has launched a 200-foot steel barge near New Orleans, La., which will mine sulphur in the Louisiana marshland near Bay Ste. Elaine, the first marine project in the industry's history. The portable plant will supply nearly 2,000,000 gallons of superheated water daily to melt the sulphur deep underground. Next summer, it will be towed sixty-five miles from Grande Ecaille, where mining equipment is now being installed, to Bay Ste. Elaine and partly submerged in a prepared slip.

Emulsol Issues Pesticide Manual

Emulsol Corporation has published "Agricultural Chemical Formulators Manual of Pesticide Concentrates," which is said to provide an up-to-date compilation of data related to the practical requirements in the insecticide and herbicide fields. The publication (technical bulletin No. 31) supersedes an earlier series and is available upon request to Emulsol, 59 East Madison street, Chicago 3.

Trade Briefs

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has released a new movie entitled, "Cotton Insects and Their Control."

James C. Totman, manager of the Bangor, Me., branch of Summers Fertilizer Company, has been elected president of the Bangor City Council.

Thompson Horticultural Chemicals Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., has changed its corporate name to Thompson Chemicals Corporation.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has begun distribution of a wall poster giving detailed instructions for handling parathion.

Francis A. Flood, agricultural attache at the American Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, has been named to serve as director of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations during the absence of Stanley Andrews, on temporary leave to the Department of State.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Several producers of petrolatum, white mineral oils and petroleum sulphonates have made adjustments in the pricing schedule of these articles, resulting in a somewhat more favorable market, from the point of view of the consumer. Stocks of these materials were comfortably large and buying interest was reported to be moderate. The toluol market was unsettled. Supplies continued to be rather tight, lagging behind the demand. Xylol, on the other hand, has become a bit easier and all requirements were being met by producers. A comfortable balance existed between the available supplies of aliphatics and the inquiries of consumers. No change was reported in the position of the higher boilers and intermediate aromatic chemicals. Business in these articles was said to be routine.

With demand still rather active, propane continued to be firm as suppliers tried to catch up on back orders. It was expected that the market would continue strong as long as the weather remained cold. Butane gas was somewhat freer in some parts of the country. Elsewhere, there was some tightness in the supply situation of the material. Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes continued to be easy. Supplies of both were ample, while consumer interest was light. Prices remained steady.

Solvents and Diluents

The position of xylol has become fairly comfortable again. Producers reported adequate supplies to meet the normal requirements of consumers at steady prices. Toluol continued to be somewhat difficult, there being some pinch in meeting the needs of consumers as well as the large orders of the government. Production has been maintained at full scale. Market quotations for both these items remained steady. No change was reported in the market situation of the intermediate aromatic chemicals. Supplies of these materials ranged from tight to adequate, and buying interest was good. A good balance was reported in the higher boilers market. There were comfortable stocks and a good volume of sales was reported.

Cleaners' Naphtha—With supplies comfortable, producers were able to meet all inquiries with no difficulty. Production was well maintained and prices held at an unchanged level.

Lacquer Diluent—No change was seen in this market during the past week. There were ample stocks readily available when needed. The demand was fairly good, although a bit slower than usual, in keeping with the season.

Mineral Spirits—A nice balance existed between the available supply and the requirements of consumers. The manufacture of the material proceeded without a hitch. Prices continued to be steady.

Rubber Solvent—The rate of consumption was reported to be normal. There were adequate supplies readily offered by producers to meet all orders. No change was made in the pricing schedule.

Stoddard Solvent—With production maintained at a steady rate, there were sufficient supplies available to fill all requirements of the consuming trade. The demand was quite good and prices remained unchanged.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Sales were reported to be fairly good during the past week. There was a comfortable supply of material on hand to meet all inquiries. A steady rate of production made it probable that the market would continue to be untroubled. Qoutations remained steady.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 9 totaled 254,864,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Compared with the total of 254,810,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 54,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 391,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 337,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Petrolatum, ¾c. per lb.
Petroleum sulphonate, 60-62%, 1c. per lb.
50-55%, 1c. per lb.
White mineral oils, 3c. per gal.

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Suppliers of propane still found it difficult to meet all the requirements of consumers. In some places it was said that there were fairly large back orders. However, the situation was considerably better than was true several weeks ago. A let-up in the extremely cold weather gave suppliers a chance to catch up a bit on orders. Butane was quite comfortably situated in many parts of the country. Elsewhere, some pinch was reported. Market quotations for both gases held steady.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Supplies continued to be quite large, with demand far behind. This has made for a rather soft situation in the market. Prices remained unchanged, although some shading was reported from time to time. The future position of the market will depend, to a large degree, upon the directives issued by the government in its defense program.

Paraffin—No change was reported in this easy market during the past week. Stocks continued ample with demand mild. Prices remained steady, but the market situation appeared to be favorable to the consumer. Production continued at a good rate in some quarters, while elsewhere there has been some cut in the output.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Daily average production of crude oil during the week ended February 9 amounted to 6,265,350 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute. During the same week imports averaged 527,600 barrels per day. The output of oil in Saudi Arabia during the month of January was reported to have amounted to 26,464,058 barrels, or an average of 853,679 barrels per day.

Demand for oil from Texas has increased and there were indications that the allowables for the month of March may be raised. It was also reported that the PAD would allow the use of 7 percent more tetra-ethyl lead to petroleum refiners during the 12 months beginning March 1 than there was permitted during the previous 12 months. The increase was said to have been based on the improved supply situation of metallic lead and other raw materials which have boosted the output of tetra-ethyl lead.

Petrolatum—Several producers of these materials have made price adjustments which resulted in a decline of ⅜c. per pound for all types. In other places prices remained unchanged. According to manufacturers there was a rather good supply of material available to consumers, but the demand has been only fair.

Petroleum Sulphonate—In same quarters, a reduction amounting to 1c. per pound was made in the market quotation for 60-62 percent and 50-52 percent grades. Producers reported the material to be readily available to consumers.

White Mineral Oils—A downward price adjustment was made in some quarters for these oils. Reductions amounted to as much as 3c. per gallon for all grades, for car lots. Quotations for the USP grade of 345-355 viscosity ranged from 77c. to 80c. per gallon, NF grade of 125-135 viscosity stood at 59½c. to 62½c. per gallon and 50-65 viscosity technical grade oil was priced from 51½c. to 54½c. per gallon. All prices were f.o.b. New York. Stocks were quite plentiful and more than covered the moderate demand.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Moderate demand was reported during the week for solvents and diluents with supplies considered adequate to meet additional or strong demand. Prices were unchanged with cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Butane remains in tight supply position with demand strong. Propane while still scarce, is reportedly not as tight as earlier in the year. Price listings were unchanged with propane quoted 4.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Butane quoted 4.8c. per gallon, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Shell Elects Kartzke Exploration Vice-Pres.

Paul L. Kartzke has been appointed a vice-president of Shell Oil Company of Canada, Ltd., and has become area manager in charge of Shell Oil Company's exploration and production in western Canada, with headquarters in Calgary. Mr. Kartzke succeeds E. G. Robinson, who has announced his intention to retire at the end of May. Mr. Robinson, a veteran of twenty-seven years with Shell, headed the company's revitalized exploration program in the Canadian west, and is one of the most widely-known oilmen in Canada.

Shell's exploration and production activities in western Canada have been greatly expanded under Mr. Robinson in the past three years. Currently, there is an active wildcat drilling program, and at the Jumping Pound gas field in Alberta, a new gas treatment plant has been built for processing natural gas for home and industrial use. Another important enterprise coming under Mr. Kartzke's direction is the new Shell sulphur plant at Jumping Pound. Mr. Kartzke began his career with Shell in 1935.

Iran, World Bank Near Agreement in Oil Dispute

Premier Mohammed Mossadegh and a mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in a joint communique last week stated that partial agreement in the Iranian oil dispute has been reached. The communique stated that the Premier, his advisers and the bank mission had met since early January, and that during these discussions an understanding had been attained on a number of points. While other points remained unsettled, it was stated, the views of both sides had been clarified.

There were no details available on the agreements reached. Discussions centered on the bank's proposal to manage the idle Iranian oil industry temporarily until a final settlement of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company operation dispute.

Indiana Standard Assigns Four to Engineering Posts

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, has made several personnel changes in its manufacturing engineering department. Wallace B. Mathews has been appointed coordinator of engineering and engineering research. Wilbur G. Guild and Ben Franklin have become assistant chief engineers and Robert R. Penman has been appointed head engineer.

Mr. Mathews, formerly assistant chief engineer in the general office, joined Standard in 1923. Mr. Guild, who has been assistant chief engineer of the company's engineering department at Whiting, Ind., came to Standard in 1930. Mr. Franklin, formerly assistant to the chief engineer in the general office, started with Standard in 1929. Mr. Penman, who has been head engineer of the engineering department at Whiting, joined Standard in 1940.

Lion Oil Completes Wildcat Well

Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark., has announced the successful completion of a wildcat well, known as the Maynard Number 1, in Bossier Parish, La. Producing from two separate zones of the Rodessa Gas Horizon, the well has a potential of 27,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, according to T. M. Martin, Lion president. Lion Oil has approximately 2,000 acres in the block on which the well is located, the announcement said.

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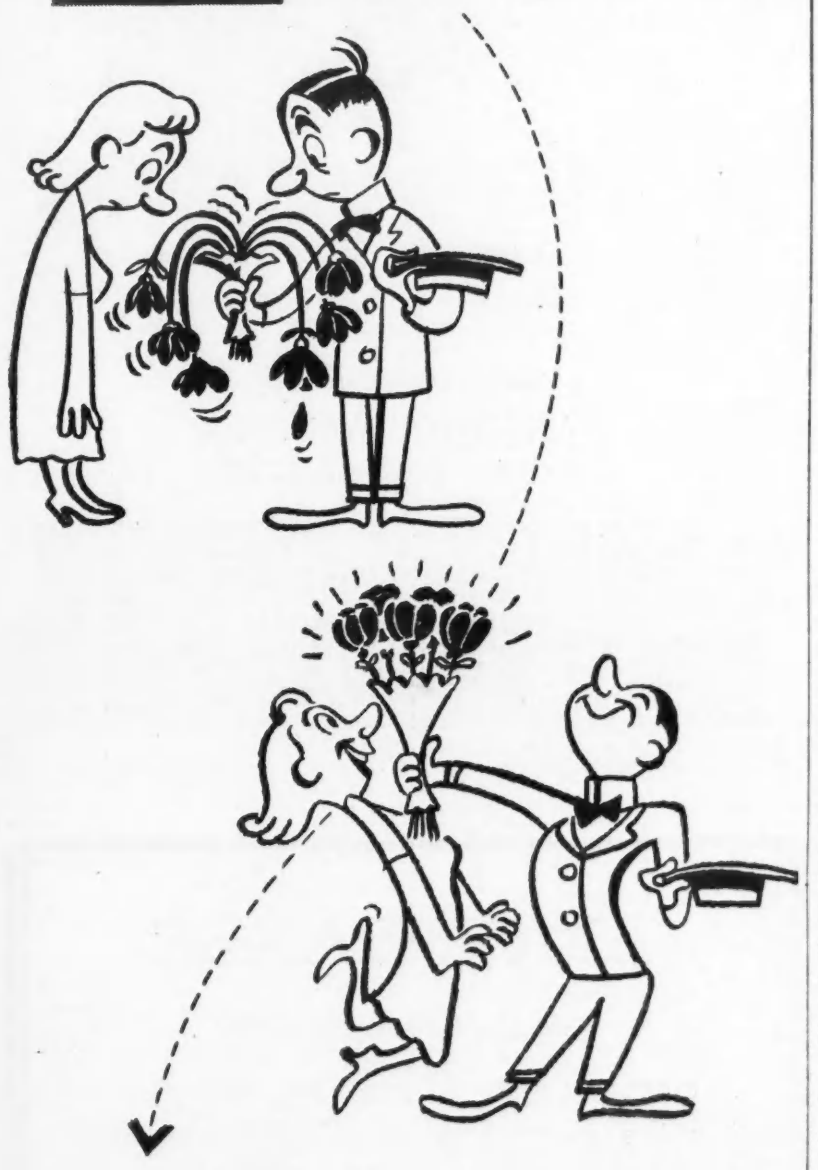

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Coal Chemicals

There was little activity pricewise in the coal chemicals market. The lower limit of the price range for ADF cresylic acid was reduced another 5 cents per gallon. There was a bit more activity in the market for this imported acid.

Naphthalene remained tight, as was phthalic anhydride, pyridin, and resorcinol. Phenol was easier, so were the tar acids, in general. Benzol continued to be short. There was not enough toluol for all government and civilian needs. Xylol was in balance.

The Secretary of Interior announced that 1951 production of coke by slot-type and beehive ovens set a new high of 79,122,966 tons. The output in 1952 was expected to soar over the 81,000,000 ton-mark. The Defense Solid Fuels Administrator said that 1951 coke output increased by 6,405,000 tons, or about 9 percent over the 1950 level, and 4,261,072 tons, or about 5.7 percent over the previous peak year of 1948, when output totalled 74,861,928 tons. The Administrator pointed out that the 1951 increase of more than 6,000,000 tons over 1950 output was largely due to a work stoppage in the coal industry during the first half of 1950.

Coal chemical makers asked the Office of Price Stabilization for a ninety-day extension of SR 13. OPS is making a study of the industry with the view of formulating a tailored regulation. Industry members requested adjustment of ceilings on an individual basis rather than the industry-wide basis now existing.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that the steel industry operated at 100.6 percent of theoretical capacity during the week ending February 23. This was equivalent to 2,090,000 tons of steel ingots and castings, as compared to 2,079,000 tons poured one week ago, and 1,989,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—There was very little change in this market last week, supplies continued to run short of demand. It was true that there was less concern for immediate deliveries of benzol than there had been during the critical months of supply last year. Nevertheless, most consumers felt that that they could use more benzol than they were able to get. Producers reported that all of their output was readily absorbed by the market, in fact, many producers still find themselves with backorders.

Since the various new plants under construction will not be ready for large quantity production until later on in the year, it was generally considered that benzol will remain short of balance during the interim.

The monthly coke report from the Bureau of Mines showed that the total production of benzol by cokeoven operators for the month of December was 15,643,424 gallons, as compared to 14,876,392 gallons in November of 1951. Of the December figure, 509,988 gallons were motor grade benzol. The total of the December output brings the preliminary total benzol production by cokeoven operators up to 178,248,862 gallons for the year. In 1950, total production by cokeoven operators was 162,193,737 gallons.

Coaltar—According to the Bureau of Mines, cokeoven operators produced 68,044,402 gallons of crude coaltar in December of 1951, as against 65,484,745 gallons produced in November. The preliminary total for the year was 794,611,178 gallons compared to 739,868,767 gallons produced by cokeoven operators in 1950.

Cresols—There was some easing noted in the market for these tar acids, as has been characteristic of the tar acids for several weeks. Although the market was described as easier it was not felt to be one of long supply. There was enough material to go around but demand kept pretty well up to supply, making a fairly comfortable balance for the time being.

Some producers felt that there were enough signs to indicate that this market would be a little long in supply within a month or so. This was the result of reduced call for tar acids ever since the slackened business volume beginning in the third quarter of 1951.

Creosote—Supplies of this item were reported to be in balance with demand. Most consumers found that they were able to quickly get enough material for their needs. There was little change expected in this market either pricewise or in the supply and demand relationship, producers said, during the next several weeks.

According to the Bureau of Mines, cokeoven operators produced 2,971,555 gallons of creosote oil in December 1951 as against 3,019,007 gallons in November. The preliminary total for 1951 was 33,240,010 gallons produced by cokeoven operators.

Cresylic Acid—Supplies of the domestic material were fairly well balanced with the demand from consumers. Producers did not expect too much change in the picture of this market in the near future. The market for the imported ADF material has not greatly changed from the weak condition it has been in during the past few months.

The lower limit of the price range for ADF material was reduced another 5c. per gallon. This reduction increased the price range to 10c., the range now being from $1.25 to $1.35, importers said. Some importers explained that they moved the larger quantity orders at the lower figure, while smaller orders called for the quotations in the higher area of the range.

A little more activity was noticed in this market for ADF acid. Importers felt that the increased activity could be attributed to a government tender for material which required the use of cresylic acid in its production. It was said by these importers that such an order would require approximately 500 to 1000 drums of the acid in March. This news was expected to stimulate a little business in an otherwise weak market.

Naphthalene—Demand for crude domestic continued to take care of all of the output of coaltar distillers. The market continued to be tight. There has been no change in recent weeks and little change was anticipated in the near future. It has been noted that less of the refined material was being used to replace crude. Last year, many manufacturers partially replaced crude with refined, when they found the less expensive crude material was insufficiently available. This situation is mentioned, merely as an indication that there seems to be less pressure on producers for crude domestic material than there was earlier last year.

The market for imported crude material was relatively unchanged from the pattern set during the past few months. As a result of the easing which took place in the domestic market, there was less competition between consumers for the imported chemical. Hence, the price began to drop from the high point established last year. Reductions of price were met by resistance from foreign suppliers. Now the price schedules are poised on what some importers believe is a temporary platform. These importers expect the price to eventually go down to a level just above the schedules of crude domestic naphthalene.

According to the December report of the Bureau of Mines, cokeoven operators produced 11,445,600 pounds in that month, compared to 10,829,496 pounds in November of last year. The output of December brought the preliminary total up to 127,831,198 pounds produced by cokeoven operators in 1951. The total production for the year 1950, by cokeoven operators, was 99,729,587 pounds.

Phenol—Supplies were said to be ade-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Acid, cresylic, ADF, 5c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 23, 1951
137.2	137.2	137.2	107.5	134.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended February 23 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	965,923
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,756,491
Benzol	gals.	3,447,732
Coaltar	gals.	15,493,857
Creosote oil	gals.	642,088
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,470,642
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	29,313
Toluol	gals.	675,588
Xylol	gals.	181,460

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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KOPPERS Coal Chemicals

quate to take care of the immediate needs of consumers. The generally easier condition of this market was considered to be the result of a continued slack in demand. There has been no sign of a pick-up in phenolic resins and adhesives used in the plywood bonding and building trades. Then too, the protective coatings industry has not shown much sign of increasing its demand for phenol for use in phenolics.

The progressive easing in this item, which was once very tight, has reached a point where some producers feel that it may soon be just a little on the long side of supply. Up to this time, however, most producers have been able to move all of their production, not without increased sales effort.

Pyridin—The 2 degree material continued in its tight supply position. The number of uses which manufacturers find for this chemical are sufficient, producers felt, to keep pyridin far short of demand requirements for some time to come. The coming of substituted pyridins has caused some producers of pyridin concern. There are a few producers of the 2 degree material who did not feel that 2-methyl-5-ethyl pyridin, which is the first substituted pyridin to be available in commercial quantities, will greatly harm the market for the pure product.

There are just as many consumers who use 2 degree material in their manufacture who believe that the effect of methyl-ethyl pyridin will not be too detrimental to pyridin. These consumers expect that they will need pyridin as ever for their own use, thus, they were still taking their full quota from producers. Some consumers who thought that they would be able to replace the 2 degree material with methylethyl pyridin, lest they get caught short without either material, continued to buy pyridin in regular quantities from pyridin producers.

According to the Bureau of Mines, coke-oven operators in December 1951 produced 118,481 pounds of refined 2 degree pyridin, as compared to 136,480 pounds in November. The preliminary total for 1951 was 1,483,916 pounds, as against 1,170,998 pounds output in 1950 by cokeoven operators.

Crude tar base production for December was 44,493 gallons, on a dry basis, as compared with 44,513 gallons in November. The preliminary total for 1951 production was 494,684 gallons, as against 427,507 gallons produced in 1950.

Solvent Naphtha—The Bureau of Mines reported that cokeoven operators produced 456,569 gallons of the crude heavy solvent in December, as compared to 435,015 gallons in November. The preliminary total for the year was 5,671,134 gallons as against 5,663,984 gallons in 1950.

Production of the refined light solvent in December was 21,252 gallons as compared with 19,047 gallons produced in November. The preliminary statistics for 1951 indicate that total production was 176,665 gallons, compared to 338,865 gallons in 1950.

Toluol—Some producers felt that this solvent was just about in balance with respect to supply and demand. Other producers were unable to meet all of the calls that they have had for toluol. Although demand from industrial consumers was considered to be off from previous levels, supplies were still short of those demands because of the amount of material going into direct defense uses. There has not been any noticeable pickup from the direction of the paint industry, however the use of this solvent in that industry was expected to develop a greater call within a few months. It was reported that producers of aviation gasoline would be able to use more toluol if they could obtain the material.

The Bureau of Mines report for the month of December indicated that cokeoven operators produced 2,819,209 gallons of toluol in the last month of the year, as compared with 2,780,853 gallons in November. The December figure brings the preliminary total for 1951 up to 34,329,513 gallons produced by cokeoven operators. The total output of cokeoven operators in 1950 was 30,664,831 gallons.

Xylol—The market for this solvent was in a balanced supply position last week. Some producers found xylol to be a little bit easier than it was a month ago. It was not expected that there will be too much change in this market for several weeks or more. Some increase is anticipated for this solvent in the peak of insecticide production, and a little pick-up was anticipated from the paint industry, however, neither of these increases have shown significant effects upon the market yet.

The December report from the Bureau of Mines shows that cokeoven operators produced 780,235 gallons xylol in that month. In November, production was

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720,055 gallons. The preliminary total for cokeoven operators was 9,119,926 gallons in 1951.

Intermediates

Benzoic Acid—Supplies of the technical grade were adequate to meet the immediate needs of consumers. Prices held at previous levels quoted by producers, which was 42½c. to 45c. per pound for the technical naterial in 100-pound drums, or more. No changes were expected by producers during the next few weeks, either in price or supply position.

Benzal Chloride—The volume of business was a bit slow during the past few weeks, for this chemical as well as benzoyl and benzyl chlorides. Producers were able to make prompt shipment of all orders for any of these chlorides. The price of benzal chloride held firm at 22c. to 23½c. per pound for carboys, on a works basis. There was no price change in either of the other two halogenated compounds mentioned above.

Methylethylpyridin—In the last issue of OPD it was announced that 2-methyl-5-ethylpyridin was now in production on a commercial scale. It was too soon to weigh the effect of this substituted pyridin on the markets for 2 degree pyridin, or quinolin. However it was felt by some producers that the latter market will be more seriously affected than the former.

It will be several months before much will be able to be seen in the way of results. By that time, or a little later, another chemical producer expects to have 2-methyl-5-ethylpyridin in production on a commercial scale. A third potential producer was planning plant construction.

Phthalic Anhydride—The market for this intermediate was still pictured as one of tight supply. The various uses of phthalic have sustained the demand at high levels. The reasons why this naphthalene derivative is not considerably tighter have been frequently explained here. There has been a lessening of the number of calls for phthalic anhydride from several directions.

One, there has ben a reduction of demand from manufacturers of alkyd resins. Plasticizers have not shown a significant pick-up in their call for phthalic. And, the condition of the textile industry has not allowed that industry to call for its share. The color industry has not shown the usual call for phthalic for use as a paint pigment intermediate. In addition, the improvement of the supply position of naphthalene has done much to take the pressure off producers of phthalic. Thus, phthalic anhydride remains in tight supply, but with much of the pressure on suppliers reduced.

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Crown Appoints Stevens

Chester U. Stevens has been appointed to the research staff of Crown Chemical Company. Mr. Stevens began his career in 1934 with the National Aniline division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. He then joined Carter's Ink Company, with whom he remained until 1947. From that date until the present, he has been in the research and development division of the Lonsdale Company.

FDA Drug Inspection

—*Continued from page 3*

pected that manufacturers whose plants are insanitary, or who are guilty of other forms of violation will let us into their plants without legal compulsion. They frequently would not let us in before 1938."

Decision Reverses Lower Court

Cardiff was president of the Washington Dehydrated Food Company which was engaged in processing apples into boxes for shipment in interstate commerce. Some of the apples were alleged to have a spray residue in amounts sufficient to be deleterious to the health of consumers and to remove the spray would require a costly treatment of the apples.

The district court expressed its doubt of the government's interpretation of the law, but nevertheless convicted Cardiff of a misdemeanor so that the case could be appealed to a higher court.

In reversing the lower court and ordering his acquittal, the circuit court said:

"We do not agree with the government's construction of the two sections that, while under 374 the inspector is to make entries and inspection only after requesting and obtaining permission of the owner, operator, or custodian, section 331 (f) makes it a crime if the inspector's request is refused. That is to say, congress by section 374 gives the operator the right to refuse inspection and section 331 (f) warns him that if he exercises the right so given him he is liable to imprisonment. It is true that 'the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away' in a manner seemingly unjust to the mind of man, but here we are considering an act of congress.

Drug carriers Section Cited

"Such a roundabout and unreasonable construction makes an absurdity of the requirement of the inspector of 'obtaining permission.' It would make nugatory instead of giving effect to the words, 'after first making request and obtaining permission,' etc. There is no merit to the contention of the government that these words do no more than provide for reasonable times for inspection, for section 374 would provide for this if the phrase were omitted. Congress, if it desired to secure the inspections without obtaining permission, would have done so in the manner of the preceding section 373 of the same act. There interstate carriers of foods and drugs *shall*, upon the [mere] request of . . . [the inspector], permit 'access to . . . records showing the movement in interstate commerce' of their products.

"Even assuming that the government's interpretations of this legislation creating a felony were not absurd and unreasonable, the interpretation we have given is also a reasonable one, and being the one more favorable to the accused must control."

Obituaries

Dr. William S. Calcott

Dr. William S. Calcott, special assistant to the director of the technical section of the organic chemicals department, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died February 15 in Philadelphia. He was fifty-nine years of age.

Dr. Calcott had been with duPont since 1915. Among the research projects which he directed were those on indigo, on the properties of materials for chemical plant equipment, on the development of methods of analysis for organic mixtures and on the development of a process for the production of tetraethyl lead. During World War II Dr. Calcott worked for the National Defense Research Committee and the Manhattan District project.

Julian L. Barnes, retired chemical engineer, formerly with Singmaster & Breyer, New York, died February 13 in Newtonville, Mass. He was sixty-six years of age.

Dr. Denny B. Beattie, sr., vice-president and sales manager of J. F. Jelenko, Inc., New York, died February 18 while on a business trip in New Orleans, La. He was sixty years of age.

Dr. Joseph S. Caldwell, who retired in 1948 after thirty years of service as a plant physiologist for the Department of Agriculture, died February 18 in Riverdale, Md. He was seventy-three.

Ernest H. Chapin, chemical engineer for the Foster-Wheeler Corporation, New York, died February 15 in Summit, N. J. He was fifty-three years of age.

Elliott C. Dill, controller of purchases for the National Lead Company, New York, until his retirement seven years ago, died February 16 in Roselle Park, N. J. He was seventy-seven years of age.

William C. Driscall, proprietor of William Driscall & Co., Niagara Falls, Ont., died February 15. He was fifty-one years old.

Harry T. Dunn, former president of both the Fisk Rubber Company and the Federal Tire & Rubber Company, died February 19 in West Palm Beach, Fla. He was seventy-six years old. Mr. Dunn joined Fisk about 1900, and served as its president from 1915 until 1933. He was also president of Federal Tire during part of that time. In World War I, Mr. Dunn served as chief of the rubber section of the War Industries Board.

Sidney F. Kenton, vice-president of the Reiter-Foster Oil Corporation, New York, died February 17 in New York. He was seventy-one years of age.

Dr. James W. Long, medical director for the Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., died February 17 in that city. He had recently been transferred to Gulf's headquarters in that city from Port Arthur, Tex.

Charles H. Ostermann, salesman for Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, died February 17, in Queens, N. Y. He was fifty-seven years of age. Mr. Ostermann covered the New York City area for Devoe for many years.

Neilse G. Peterson, building trades foreman at the Esso Standard Oil Company refinery in Linden, N. J., died in Cranford, N. J., February 17. His age was fifty-four.

Daniel T. Pierce, assistant to the president of the Sinclair Oil Corporation, died February 16 in New York. He was seventy-six years of age. Mr. Pierce had been with Sinclair since 1930 and at one time prior to that had been executive assistant to the president of General Asphalt Company.

Roseanne F. Reynolds, former secretary and stenographer with the Shell Oil Company, New York, died February 18 at Yonkers, N. Y. Miss Reynolds was forty-five years of age.

Vernon A. Vaughan, formerly southeastern manager for Victor Chemical Works, died February 11 in Greensboro, N. C. He had retired December 1 because of ill health, after being with the company more than twenty-five years.

Stokes Assignments to Three

F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Joseph D. Robertson and Robert M. Krause to its Philadelphia and Cleveland offices, respectively. Mr. Robertson will cover a territory consisting of northeast Pennsylvania, Central New Jersey, and New York State. To assist and represent the territory covered by Mr. Robertson, Stokes has transferred Walter Rayher from its Cleveland office to its home office.

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Quality ➧	Hydrochloride U.S.P.	Purity (Dry Basis) Moisture	98% min. 5% max.	99% + 0.75-1.5%	99% + 2.0-3.5%
	Mononitrate U.S.P.	Purity (Dry Basis) Moisture	98% min. 1% max.	99% + under 1%	— —

* Usual Commercial Average Range

Source ➧ HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC., VITAMIN DIVISION

Supply ➧ Manufactured by the tons

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AMPUL—an original Roche development; specially prepared and recommended for the manufacture of parenteral solutions.

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MONONITRATE: packed in polyethylene bags in 1 to 30 Kg. fibre drums. Small quantities in amber screw cap bottles.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Para-aminobenzoic acid was reduced 90 cents per pound last week in a move which was followed by virtually all producers with the exception of one, according to the latest reports. The sodium salt of the acid was also down, being reduced 25 cents per pound. Aminophylline and theophylline, USP grade, were both reduced 75 cents per pound in a move which was reportedly due to the influx of lower cost imported material.

In the commodity market, saponification crude glycerin was off 2½ cents from prior levels although soaplye crude was still offered at substantially unchanged prices. Both Brazilian and Chinese menthol continued their decline with the former material down 30 cents per pound. The sole advance in this market was whole milk powder, spray process, which was upped 1 cent per pound.

Castor beans continued scarce on the open market, although quotations had weakened somewhat and were currently nominal at $250 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil. Lanolin prices continued at ceiling levels although producers were hopeful that the OPS would grant some sort of price relief in the form of a tailored dollars-and-cents ceiling for the industry. High costs of degras were responsible for an inequity in the present price ceiling for lanolin, it was said.

The demand for methanol, both synthetic and natural, continues to exceed supplies. Although the newly reactivated plant at Morgantown is capable of turning out methanol, reports were that ammonia would constitute all its production in the immediate future. Synthetic methanol was expected to remain in tight supply for some time, as well as the natural denaturing product. Consumption of formaldehyde was said to be on the increase although it was definitely below that of this time last year. The plywood industry has been responsible for the major portion of the accelerated demand.

Commercial production of neomycin has been achieved since late last year although not previously available in bulk. According to one antibiotic producer, this material will be offered in bulk in the immediate future.

Aminophylline—Prices on this material were dropped 75c. per pound in the first reductions since 1950. There was talk that an influx of imported material was responsible for the price break. It was predicted in some quarters that the reduction was a temporary one since domestic manufacturers' costs did not warrant so substantial a reduction. Current quotations for aminophylline ranged from $4.85 to $5.60 per pound.

Castor Oil—The castor bean market continued quiet with quotations nominally in the neighborhood of $250 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil. Castor oil continued scarce as a result of the sustained high demand for the material from both civilian and military sources. Besides the direct consumption of castor oil, there is heavy demand for the oil in the manufacture of derivatives, such as sebacic acid, which continues under government allocation.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia during the week ended February 20 totaled 7,050,000 pounds being up substantially over those of the previous week which totaled 1,089,300 pounds. During the corresponding week last year, imports of castor beans amounted to 120,450 pounds. Imports of oil during the week ended February 20 totaled 851,600 pounds compared to the 1,590,974 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year.

Total imports of castor beans to date since the first of the year amounted to 36,632,500 pounds compared to the 38,125,500 pounds landed in the corresponding period last year. Imports of castor oil to date totaled 14,884,800 pounds compared to the 14,260,574 pounds brought in during 1951.

Ethyl Lactate—The price of this material was recently advanced 3c. per pound to offset increased costs of production. The current quotation in less than carlot drums was 47½c. per pound. Supplies were reportedly adequate for existing demand.

Glycerin—Pricewise the market was quiet last week. Following the drop in refined natural glycerin the preceding week, last week saw the synthetic material reduced 4c. per pound from 42½c. to 38½c. per pound, which brought it into line with the natural. To further put the synthetic on an equal basis with natural glycerin, prices were currently on a delivered basis instead of f.o.b., Texas, as previously quoted.

Demand for glycerin continued fair to good, depending upon the producer queried. Production of the synthetic was estimated to be currently second to that of the largest natural glycerin producer and it appeared that this material would figure strongly in the market in the future. Although not accepted for pharmaceutical use as yet, the chances for approval by the Food and Drug Administration were reportedly good. Completion of additional facilities for synthetic production has put increasingly greater quantities of syntcetic glycerin in competition with the natural product in the past few months.

An anomaly manifested itself last week in the crude market with the sale of saponification crude at 24½c. per pound while soaplye continued to be offered at 25c. a pound. Apparently supplies of saponification crude were exceptionally large in a market in which soaplye crude was freely offered.

Lanolin—Supplies of this material were still on the tight side due to the continued curtailment in wool processing. The textile business has been very poor since last year and the resultant slow up in wool scouring has kept the lanoline supply curtailed. Substantial imports of lanolin, however, have contributed greatly to the domestic production, thus helping to alleviate what would otherwise be a depressing situation to lanolin sellers. In addition to these factors, the general tone of business, overall, is slow. Thus demand was not as great as it would be normally although there were some who declared that was not far removed from that normally felt at this time of the year.

Most lanolin producers continued to look forward to some form of price relief. In the opinion of many, the present ceilings are too low and conducive to a continuation of a curtailed production. Ceilings on wool grease and lanolin alike are under the regulations of the General Ceiling Price Regulation established last year. Some producers complain that ceilings on technical lanolin were not sufficient to be profitable, particularly in cases where wool grease is obtained from higher priced suppliers. On the other hand, some producers of wool grease were said to be withholding it from the market in anticipation of higher ceilings. To date nothing concrete in the form of a tailored dollars-and-cents ceiling price regulation has been issued, although the OPS was reportedly working on such a measure.

Menthol—The market continued its decline, the Brazilian material being off 30c. from the preceding week. Currently Brazilian menthol was offered at about $7.50 per pound, duty paid, while Chinese was quoted at $8.25 per pound, same basis. There were reports that new crop Brazilian menthol was being offered for March-April shipment at prices which would bring the landed price here, duty paid, to about $6.90 to $7.00 per pound.

There have been reports of a slight pickup in menthol demand the past few weeks but it was still, as a whole, quiet. Large consumers, in addition to having substantial stocks of menthol on hand held over from last year, were generally adopting a wait and see attitude in regard to replacement purchasing. As the market continues to weaken, the tendency on the part of potential buyers has been to hold off on the chance of being able to buy at further reduced prices in the future.

Methanol—Despite the letup in demand for a host of large volume chemicals, the demand for methanol continues quite strong. Most producers reported that they were unable to keep up with the demand although the overall supply was not as tight as it had been last year.

Natural methanol, denaturing grade,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Milk powder, whole, spray, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, para-aminobenzoic, USP, 90c. per lb.
Aminophylline, USP, 75c. per lb.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 2½c. per lb.
Menthol, Brazilian, 30c. per lb.
Sodium para-aminobenzoate, 25c. per lb.
Theophylline, USP, 75c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 23, 1951
257.5	258.4	259.9	255.8	272.7

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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Milk Powder—The market in skimmed milk was steady to firm. Stocks of spray process were ample but closely held. Offering of roller process nonfat dry milk solids were light with the demand ranging from light to fairly good. There was no change in spray prices, however the range for the roller material was from 16c. to 17½c. per pound, in carlots.

Dry whole milk was steady with light domestic supplies being supplemented with imported material. Demand was fair. Prices on the 26 percent butterfat content dry milk were up 1c. ranging from 39½c. to 43c. per pound. The 28 percent material was quoted from 42c. to 43½c. per pound on the same basis. No prices were reported for the roller process.

Neomycin—Commercial production of neomycin in bulk has been achieved, it has been announced. Although it has been offered by one pharmaceutical producer in vials and ointments for the past few months, consumers will be able to procure the antibiotic in bulk form in the immediate future. Neomycin was discovered by Dr. Selman Waksman and Dr. Hubert A. Lachevalier of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University in 1949. According to reports, extensive research has indicated that neomycin will make important contributions to the treatment of infections of the skin, eyes, ears, nose and gastro-intestinal tract. It was said to have already demonstrated an effectiveness against streptomycin-resistant organisms.

Para-aminobenzoic Acid—The price of this material was reduced last week 90c. per pound. At last report there was at least one producer who had failed to follow the reduction and was continuing to quote at the former higher price. Currently, in quantities of 100 pounds or more, the range was from $3.60 to $4.50 per pound. It was reported that demand for the acid was on the increase due to favorable results achieved in the treatment of certain skin diseases.

Penicillin—Prices on penicillin have leveled off to some degree of stability following the hectic price cutting of last month. Supply had finally caught up with demand in the past few months. Peak production and tremendous expansion and construction of new facilities for penicillin production have finally resulted in a market situation in which competition brought about a wave of price reductions.

The export market, which normally accounts for a significant portion of the domestic production has fallen off considerably. In India, Italy and Japan plants for penicillin production have been constructed, eliminating a good deal of the former dependence upon foreign sources, such as the United States and Britain, for penicillin supplies.

Aside from the effect of this factor in the current weakening penicillin market was the greater competition being offered penicillin by other antibiotics such as streptomycin, terramycin, aureomycin and chlormycetin. In addition to this was the stepped up competition being offered by the sulpha drugs which have made a good comeback and are accounting for more consumer dollars than they have in the past few years, proportionately.

Sodium Para-aminobenzoate—Last week saw a reduction in the price of this salt. However, at least one manufacturer was continuing to quote at former levels. Current quotations for 1,000 pounds or more ranged from $3 to $3.25 with smaller quantities from $3.25 to $4 per pound.

Sugar—The Department of Agriculture announced that distribution of sugar in the continental United States during the week ended February 9, 1952, totaled 129,586 short tons, raw value, compared to the 147,047 tons during the corresponding week in 1951.

Total distribution for civilian and military use from January 1 to date amounted

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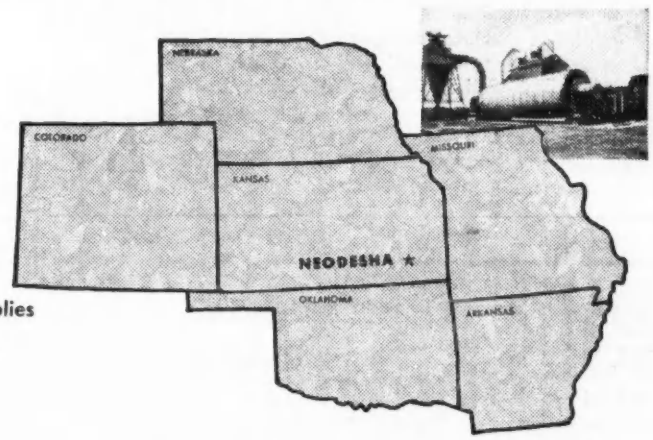

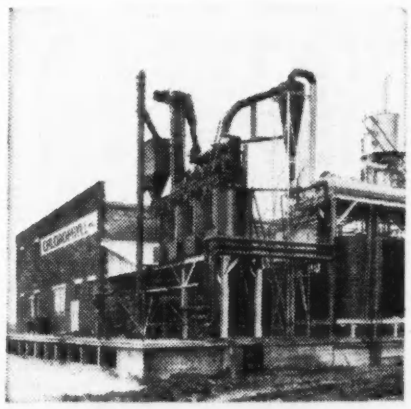

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to 761,964 tons, same basis, compared to the 852,917 short tons, raw value, distributed during the corresponding period last year.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture issued its first monthly report on the status of the 1952 sugar quotas for the various sugar-producing areas supplying the United States market.

The report shows that the quantity of sugar charged against the quotas during January amounted to 526,631 short tons, raw value (partly estimated) as compared with 445,357 tons charged against such quotas during January of last year.

The report included sugar from all offshore areas recorded as entered, or certified for entry, before January 31, 1952, sugar marketed by the beet area, and an estimate of the quantity marketed by the mainland cane area. The figures are subject to change after final data are available.

Theophylline—The price of this commodity was dropped 75c. per pound this past week. Most producers and resellers brought their quotations in line with the new schedule with the exception of a few who continued prices at former levels. In the trade, there were observations to the fact that imported material had brought about the reduction. In the past, when the imported material was all sold up, prices generally went back to former levels since domestic manufacturers have certain fixed costs which cannot be ignored indefinitely. Whether the latest price was going to prevail in the future was a matter for conjecture.

European producers, notably Germany, have begun to cut into the domestic market significantly. Manufacturing costs are less there, particularly those for labor, thus enabling producers to offer materials on the American market at prices below those for the domestically manufactured items. The current price range for theophylline was from $5 to $5.75 per pound, in 100 pound drums.

Stange Co. Elects Miles

Theodore R. Miles has been elected vice-president of Wm. J. Stange Company. Mr. Miles, who joined Stange in 1947, had been production manager in charge of the seasoning, certified food color and antioxidant divisions. As vice-president, he will be responsible for the management of production, inventory, and personnel in all plants. In addition, he will handle such legal problems as are presented by the defense production act, including wage stabilization and priorities.

Armour Names Smitskamp

G. F. Smitskamp has been appointed manager of procurement for the Armour Laboratories, Chicago. He has had fifteen years' experience in various production and purchasing capacities with Johnson & Johnson and with Armour Laboratories.

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India Imposes Sharp Curbs On Castor Bean, Oil Exports

The Government of India imposed sharp export-quota restrictions on castor beans and oil early in January for the January-June, 1952 licensing period, according to the American Embassy, New Delhi, and the American Consulate General, Madras.

The quotas permit castor oil export by established exporters of castor oil at the rate of 15 percent of their basic year exports of castor oil. For established exporters of castor beans, quotas of castor oil will be given in lieu of beans at the rate of 15 percent of their basic year exports of castor beans converted at the ratio of 100 long tons of seed to thirty-seven tons of oil. The base year for purposes of quota allotments is any one year during the three-year period 1948-49, 1949-50, and 1950-51 (April-March) selected by the exporter as the most advantageous to him.

Government Policy Implemented

In those instances where a quota of more than fifty tons is issued to an exporter, a minimum of twenty tons must be shipped to Australia under that quota. The announcement also requires that no more than 50 percent of a given quota can be shipped in the period from January to March, 1952. However, there will be no objection to an exporter shipping his entire quota in the second quarter, that is, April-June, 1952. The government thus is steadily implementing its declared policy of promoting oil exports in preference to oilseeds by allowing export quotas of castor oil in lieu of castor beans.

According to a trade association official, castor oil exports in the basic three-year period were heavy from the port of Bombay. This source estimated Bombay's share of the 15 percent export quota at 6,000 to 7,000 tons and Madras' share at about 600 tons.

Dissatisfaction in India

General dissatisfaction was reflected in Indian trade circles over what is regarded as an unduly restrictive policy. Among dollar earners, according to the trade, castor beans and oil are important items and where there are bright prospects for India to export as much as possible, it is felt that the opportunity should not be lost. Moreover, the trade stresses the fact that the first quarter of the year is the best period for India to export castor beans and oil as demand for Indian products is greater before the Brazilian crop is available.

Crop prospects are unusually good this year. The output (January-April) is forecast at 134,000 short tons, compared with 119,000 last year. The trade is of the opinion that if one-third of this quantity were reserved for indigenous use, some 88,000 tons could be exported as beans or oil.

Monsanto Shifts Inorganic Research Group to Dayton

The transfer of a section of the inorganic research activities of Monsanto Chemical Company's phosphate division research department from Anniston, Ala., to Dayton, Ohio, has been announced by Russell L. Jenkins, research director. New laboratories and other facilities to accommodate personnel engaged in inorganic, food, application and fundamental research are expected to be completed late this month at the Dayton site of the company's central research department.

T. W. Schilb, J. S. Metcalf and P. G. Arvan, research group leaders, are among those who will move to the new location as soon as possible. Others are K. K. Bateman, C. F. Callis, E. A. Casey, E. J. Griffith, Harriet Harlin, R. D. Haynes, B. G. Kyle, R. E. Lacey, Elizabeth McKim, J. F. McCullough, E. L. Moore, M. A. Stock, F. W. Thomas, F. H. Wright and John Van Wazer. Mr. Van Wazer, assistant research director, will be in charge of the section.

Sharp & Dohme Opens New Branch in Denver

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, last week officially opened its newly-constructed branch at 4900 Jackson street in Denver, Col. A one-story building containting 15,000 square feet of floor space, the unit is located on a site providing 9,500 additional square feet for possible future expansion. The Denver branch serves doctors, druggists, dentists and veterinarians in all of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and parts of Idaho, New Mexico, Nebraska and South Dakota.

Cyanoacetic Acid Data Issued

Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc., New York, has issued an expanded and revised technical data bulletin on cyanoacetic acid. This bulletin is similar to other Kay-Fries technical data bulletins and contains not only a listing of properties and of specifications, but also suggested applications and a synopsis of work reported in the literature. The revised bulletin contains nine pages.

CSC, Sharpe & Dohme Call Off Merger Talks

J. Albert Woods, president of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, and John S. Zinsser, chairman of the board of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, have announced the termination of exploratory talks aimed at a possible merger. Conversations, it was stated, had been held over the last several months and a joint engineering study had been made. However, it was added, the talks did not reach the stage of discussion of terms.

Trade Briefs

Wisconsin University scientists have worked out a new technic for the production of pure coenzyme A.

Keith E. Rumbel has joined the staff of chemical engineers at Atlantic Research Corporation, Alexandria, Va.

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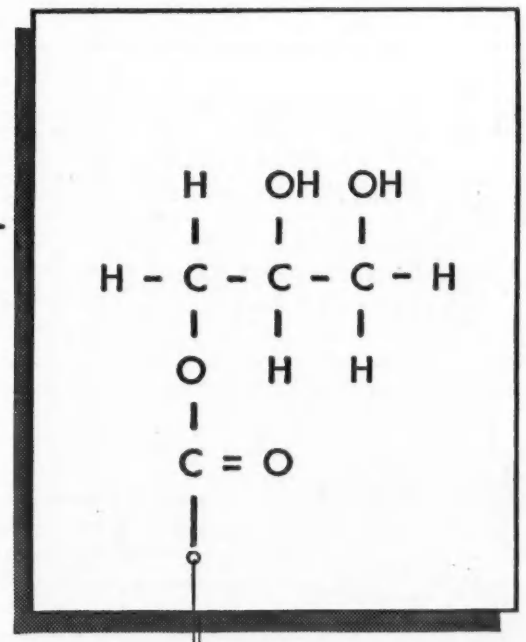

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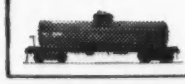

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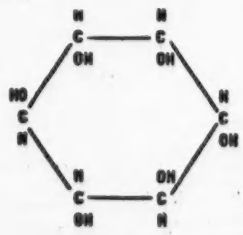
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ACS Seeks Nominees For Awards Due in '53

Nominations are requested for ten awards in chemistry which are sponsored or administered by the American Chemical Society, it has been announced by Alden H. Emery, executive secretary. The awards will be presented at the society's 123rd national meeting in Los Angeles, Calif., in March, 1953.

The ACS award in pure chemistry, which consists of $1,000 and a diploma, is sponsored by the professional chemical fraternity Alpha Chi Sigma. It recognizes fundamental research in pure chemistry carried out by young men and women in North America. The $1,000 Borden award in the chemistry of milk is conferred upon a resident of the United States or Canada who has accomplished outstanding research in the chemistry of milk or dairy products. The award includes a gold medal and is sponsored by the Borden Company Foundation.

To stimulate fundamental research in biological chemistry, the Eli Lilly & Co. award in biological chemistry, consisting of $1,000 and a gold medal, is given to a young chemist working in a college or university in the United States. A scientist living in the United States or Canada who has made outstanding advances in the field of chemical analysis may be eligible for the Fisher award in analytical chemistry, which consists of $1,000 and an etching. It is sponsored by Fisher Scientific Company.

The $1,000 Fritzsche award is conferred for oustanding achievement in analysis, research, or new applications of essential oils or related chemicals. The award, established in 1948 by Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., includes a gold medal. Distinguished service to chemistry by women chemists is honored by the Garvan medal. Nominees must be citizens of the United States. The gold medal is financed from a donation in 1936 by Francis F. Garvan.

The Ipatieff prize, a gift of Vladimir N. and Barbara Ipatieff, is awarded every three years for outstanding chemical experimental work by men or women of any nationality in the field of catalysis or high pressure. Its financial value varies, but is expected to be about $3,000 in 1953. Founded in 1945 to stimulate research in enzyme chemistry, the $1,000 Paul-Lewis Laboratories award is made to a citizen of the United States who is a graduate of a college or university in the United States and who is engaged in non-commercial work.

The $1,000 Precision Scientific Company award in petroleum chemistry is given to recognize, encourage and stimulate advances in petroleum chemistry in the United States and Canada. The $1,000 Scientific Apparatus Makers award in chemical education, established in 1950 by the Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, is made for outstanding contributions to chemical education.

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USP Now Distributing Cyanocobalamin Standard

The United States Pharmacopeia has announced that the new USP cyanocobalamin (vitamin B_{12}) reference standard is now ready for distribution. Work on the issuance of this standard was started early in 1951, but, according to the USP reference standards committee, a number of unforeseen difficulties arose. Several lots of material were prepared most of which would have been satisfactory as a standard for the USP microbiological vitamin B_{12} activity assay. However, the desirability of using it also for spectrophotometric assays was recognized and only recently, it was said, has it been possible to prepare a standard equally useful for both purposes.

The new standard is available in packages containing approximately 400 milligrams of powder, each milligram being equivalent to 0.53 micrograms (530 millimicrograms) of cyanocobalamin (vitamin B_{12}). The price is $3 per package. Orders in terms of packages should be addressed to USP Reference Standards, 46 Park avenue, New York 16.

Philip Morris Appoints DuPuis Research Head

Dr. Robert N. DuPuis, research and development manager of S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wis., will assume on March 1 the newly-created post of director of research and development of Philip Morris & Co., it has been announced.

Dr. DuPuis will establish his headquarters in Richmond, Va., where he will direct basic and applied research and development into the handling, processing and improvement of tobacco and tobacco products. Development of new products is also scheduled for inquiry. As soon as the construction field opens up, Philip Morris intends building a modern laboratory on 9th street road in Richmond to house Dr. DuPuis and his staff. Willard F. Greenwald will continue as consulting chemist to the corporation.

Ciba Appoints Bentley

Ben A. Bentley, for three years a district sales manager for Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., has been appointed manager of the company's eastern sales division. Mr. Bentley assumed his new duties on February 15, when the resignation of his predecessor, James A. Winning, became effective. Mr. Winning left Ciba to join the Valley Drug Company, Youngstown, Ohio, as a partner.

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1,392 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Sete
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32 bbls, Tampico
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BAUXITE ORE—3,737 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Paramaribo
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45 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Lisbon
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97,726 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Curacao
452,600 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
98,933 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
102,658 bbls, Jagels Fuel Corp, Curacao
99,670 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
93,623 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
103,484 bbls, White Fuel Corp, Curacao
FULLER'S EARTH—1,000 bgs, L A Salomon, London
GALL, OX—1 dm, Perry Ever & Co, Durban
4 dms, Sydney
13 cs, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Sydney
SHEEP—3 dms, Sydney
GELATIN—10 bls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
120 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, London
GENTIAN ROOT—64 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Marseille
GERANIUM OIL—4 cks, Dodge & Olcott, Harve
GINGER ROOT—418 bgs, Landes & Balint, Kingston
58 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
131 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
178 bgs, Volkart Bros, Kingston
45 bgs, C T Wilson, Kingston
56 bgs, C T German, Kingston
GLANDS—91 ctns, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Rotterdam
GLUE—200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
STOCK—44 bdls, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Puerto Barrios
124 bgs, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool
121 bls, H Remis, Rio de Janeiro
348 bls, Tampico
GLYCERIN—22 dms, B P Casado, Havana
71 dms, C J Schellings & Co, Marseilles
GRAPHITE—1,550 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
500 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
1,100 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
GYPSUM—9,952 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
21 cks, A Gusmer, London
HAARLEM OIL—50 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Rotterdam
HAKELIVER OIL—50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Capetown
HOOFMEAL—850 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
IODINE—164 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IRISH MOSS—120 bgs, Peek & Veisor, Dublin
126 bls, Jacques Wolf, Havre
513 bgs, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—450 bgs, T H Deutz Co, Rotterdam
RED—15 cks, J H Rhoades, Liverpool
JALAP ROOT—32 bgs, Vera Cruz
KAOLIN—30 kgs, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—737 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Bombay
191 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
194 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
553 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
491 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Bombay
200 bgs, K A Export Corp, Bombay
154 bgs, Wm Allison & Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—50 bgs, D Steengrafe, Kingston
LAC—100 bgs, Antwerp
500 bgs, Havre
LAVENDER OIL—3 dms, Stern, Henry & Co, London
LEMONGRASS OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Puerto Barrios
3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, El Salvador
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
20 bgs, Innis Speiden & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, First National Boston, Liverpool
469 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Genoa
LOCUSTBEANS—215 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Oran
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—448 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
50 cs, Genoa
SILICOFLUORIDE—40 bbls, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
MILK POWDER—200 bgs, M E Franks, Rotterdam
SUGAR—1,000 bgs, C L Huisking & Co, London
30 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—100 cks, Colonial Molasses Co, Bridgetown
200 bbls, Colonial Molasses Co, Bridgetown
MONTAN WAX—300 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MUSTARDSEED—200 bgs, C Gulden, Rotterdam
147 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Hamburg
400 bgs, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—1,524 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—300 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
960 bgs, Antwerp
NICKEL SULPHATE—3 cks, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
NUTMEGS—150 bgs, A G Dunn, St Georges
83 bgs, Niebrugge & Day, St Georges
250 bgs, Tandjong Priok
NUX VOMICA—461 bgs, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—40 dms, Jules Weber, Marseilles
ORANGE OIL—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
OURICURY WAX—111 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Rio de Janeiro
168 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Rio de Janeiro
126 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Salvador
65 bgs, Innis Speiden & Co, Salvador
PALM OIL—815 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PAPAIN—26 hf chts, C L Huisking & Co, Colombo
28 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
2 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Tanganyika
8 cs, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Alicante
100 bgs, H Marmorek, Alicante
30 bgs, J W Elwell & Co, Alicante
425 bgs, M A Porazzi, Alicante
300 bgs, H A Gogarty, Alicante
400 bgs, F Nelson, Alicante
50 bgs, J Raphael, Alicante
400 bgs, Rijeka
PARACHLOROPHENOL—10 dms, Alpha Process Corp, Genoa
PARSLEY SEED—131 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—3 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Penang
2 dms, East Asiatic Co, Penang
PEATMOSS—5,045 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
415 bls, Lewis International Corp, Bremen
1,030 bls, Hellenic Bank & Trust Co, Bremen
1,100 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
300 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PECTIN, CITRUS—3 bbls, M Colyer Co, Dublin
PEPPER, BLACK—320 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
400 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
60 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
1,200 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
80 bgs, International Chemical & Fertilizer Corp, Cochin
240 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
75 bgs, Schwabach & Co, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
80 bgs, J Berlage Co, Bombay
80 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bombay
1,080 bgs, Alleppey
240 bgs, Cochin
WHITE—28 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
PERU BALSAM—2 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Santiago
6 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
5 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Cristobal
5 dms, S B Penick & Co, Cristobal
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—107,136 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
175,370 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
118,860 bbls, Phillips Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
101,734 bbls, California Oil Co, Las Piedras
186,983 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
245,428 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
PHENANTHRENE—96 bbls, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—160 bgs, John Holt & Co, Kingston
100 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
150 bgs, A. G. Dunn, Kingston
80 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—4 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
4 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—20 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
30 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
30 dms, Bank of California National Assn, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—200 bgs, Biddle Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Freidler, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—43 dms, Bank of Athens Trust Co, Hamburg
METABISULPHATE—100 bbls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Havre
MURIATE—907 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
PERCHLORATE—500 dms, Ch Hardy Inc, Rouen
PRUSSIATE—100 kgs, Hunt Chemical Works, Antwerp
30 dms, F H Taussig, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—250 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—671 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
530 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
192 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
125 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mombasa
PYRITES—251 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUASSIA CHIPS—190 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
291 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kingston
QUICKSILVER—100 btls, Light Work Products, Rotterdam
656 btls, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
300 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
114 flks, G Jimenez Corp, Vera Cruz
RADIUM—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAFAELITE—63 kgs, International Paint Co, Liverpool
63 kgs, C A Redden, London
RAPESEED OIL—3 dms, Penson & Co, Gothenburg
RESIN—13 dms, Chicopee Mfg Corp, Rotterdam
ROSIN—400 dms, Vera Cruz
RUTILE SAND—5,880 bgs, J W Hampton Jr, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, Penson & Co, Brisbane
SAFFRON FLOWERS—1 cs, Galvanoni & Nevy, Marseille
SAGO FLOUR—554 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
168 bgs, Singapore
SANDARAC GUM—40 bgs, Liverpool
SCHEELITE ORE—545 bgs, National City Bank, Natal
222 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
250 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Kohsichang
250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Kohsichang
950 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, Flora Lac Co, Calcutta
25 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, London
250 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Kohsichang
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Kohsichang
200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Kohsichang
100 bgs, Unity Import Co, Kohsichang
200 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Kohsichang
137 bgs, Ralli Bros, Kohsichang
342 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Kohsichang
191 bgs, Kohsichang
SELENIUM POWDER—2 dms, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
SENNA LEAVES—100 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Tuticorin
100 bls, S B Penick & Co, Tuticorin
2 bls, Port Sudan
SERPENTARIA ROOT—12 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
SESAME SEED—296 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santiago
SHARKLIVER OIL—10 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Collet Week Nibecker, Oslo
SHELLAC—228 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
66 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Bangkok
14 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
314 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, A Kramer & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
SOAP BARK—508 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, San Antonio
122 bls, Valparaiso
SODA, CAUSTIC—1,000 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Gothenburg
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CACODYLATE—5 cs, Conray Products Co, Marseilles
CHLORITE—13 dms, Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
NITRATE—8,011 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla (unloaded at Panama City, Fla.)
PERBORATE—102 dms, Bluefries N Y Inc, Rotterdam
TALC—14,286 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
293 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Marseilles
500 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Sete
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,732 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
TARA POWDER—339 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
1,113 bgs, Salaverry
TARTAR, CRUDE—230 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseilles
TARTARIC ACID—50 dms, Shird Trading Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Genoa
TEAFLUFF—43 bgs, A M Goldstein, London
TEAWASTE—15 chts, A M Goldstein, London
310 chts, Citro Chemical Co, London
645 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, London
1,389 bgs, Maywood Chemical Co, Calcutta
THEOBROMINE—16 cs, Rhodia Inc, Havre
10 cs, A E Bowen, Rotterdam
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—160 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
TRAGACANTH GUM—21 cs, N V Simidian, Rotterdam
13 cs, N Noonoo, London
TUNG OIL—259 dms, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—100 cks, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
20 dms, Antwerp
50 bbls, Fezandie & Sperrle, Rotterdam
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES — 2,800 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—50 cs, National City Bank, Marseille
80 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseilles
24 bxs, Zink & Trieste, Roseau
24 cs, Bordeaux
VARNISH—3 cs, Blue Fries N Y Inc, Rotterdam
VEGETABLE BLACK—1,344 bgs, Smith Color & Chemical Co, Antwerp
OIL—43 dms, J H Redding, Antwerp
WAX—112. bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
WATTLE BARK—2,878 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—5,146 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Durban
9,133 bgs, First National Boston, Durban
1,217 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mombasa
WHITING—2,400 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
3,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
800 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
WOLFRAM ORE—203 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Kohsichang
135 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Penang
WOLFRAMITE—200 bgs, Metal Trading Co, Lisbon
203 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
WOOL GREASE—24 dms, J J Gavin, Kobe
56 dms, Warner Schild, Genoa
36 dms, Public National Bank, Sydney
20 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Callao
269 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
ZINC CHLORIDE—60 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—4,000 bgs, Berkshire Chemicals, Brisbane
4,000 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Metallurg Inc, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Penson & Co, Brisbane

Baltimore

ASBESTOS FIBER—670 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Durban
BONEMEAL—1,775 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rouen
200 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Liverpool
2,240 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—100 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Valparaiso
802 bgs, The Fox Co, San Antonio
1,400 bgs, International Commercial Corp, Callao
800 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Talachuano
770 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Talcahuano
1,072 bgs, The Fox Co, Talcahuano
1,500 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Leixoes
GLYCERIN—140 dms, Lever Bros, Manila
IRON OXIDE—1,100 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
RED—380 bbls, J L Smith, Malaga
MANGANESE ORE—1,000 tons, Philip Bros, Bombay
1,000 tons, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Bombay
MANGROVE BARK—1,473 bgs, Grace National Bank, Esmeraldas
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, White Food Trading Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, London
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
1,552 bgs, Antwerp
OSSEIN—979 bgs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
1,700 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,200 bls, S Shapiro, Bremen
380 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—250 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
TALC—1,910 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Sete
WATTLE BARK—313 bls, American Dyewood Co, Durban
EXTRACT—542 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Durban
1,169 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Durban
WOOL GREASE—17 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam

Boston

ANILIN DYES—2 dms, Industrial Trust Co, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Boston Brokerage Co, Rotterdam
CASEIN—67 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—75 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL — 435 bgs, International Commercial Corp, Callao
HORNMEAL—847 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Antwerp
NAPHTHALENE—1,200 bgs, Antwerp
OSSEIN—1,065 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Corp, Antwerp
1,084 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Antwerp
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, M Conte & Co, Alicante
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Boston Brokerage Co, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—250 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool

SPERM OIL—124 dms, Salem Oil & Grease Co, Callao
TALC—1,062 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
UREA—1,102 bgs, J Sobin Co, Antwerp
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

Norfolk

BONEMEAL—2,240 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
FERTILIZER—1,050 bgs, Overseas Merchants Corp, Hamburg
LEATHERMEAL—1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—350 bgs, Genoa
PEATMOSS—400 blks, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, W L Richeson & Sons, Kohsichang
SODIUM BICARBONATE—2,000 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool

Philadelphia

BONEMEAL—10,000 bgs, Kind & Knox, Calcutta 17,635 bgs, Girard Trust Co, Antwerp
BONE PHOSPHATE—8,408 bgs, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—52 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
50 dms, Sydney
FISHMEAL—600 bgs, Lisbon
GYPSUM—6,070 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LEATHERMEAL—56 tons, Liverpool
56 tons, Avonmouth
MUSTARD SEED—9,100 bgs, Rotterdam
PALM OIL—5 tons, Belawan
PEATMOSS — 150 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,300 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—122,755 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
117,103 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
333,796 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
115,101 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Las Piedras
108,710 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
325,363 bbls, the Texas Co, Las Piedras
117,498 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
SUMAC LEAVES—107 bls, Palermo
UREA—1,500 bgs, Liverpool

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
BAUXITE ORE—3,634 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Paramaribo
CASSIA—50 bls, Wah Chong Trading Co, Hong Kong
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
CAKE—2,500 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Atkin Kroll & Co, Cebu
89 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
COTTON LINTERS—24 bls, Van Waters & Rogers, Pisco
IRON OXIDE—653 bgs, L H Butcher Co, Malaga
938 bgs, Bank of California, Malaga
PEATMOSS—500 bls, P Sievers, Bremen
1,300 bls, Wax & Trading Co, Bremen
500 bls, Bank of California, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,394 tons, Standard Oil Co, Miri
RAPE SEED—50 bgs, Ferry Morse Seed Co, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—70 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, H M Newhall, Corinto

Trade Briefs

Charles J. Oppenheim, jr., chairman of Jay Thorpe, Inc., New York, will head a new company to distribute Parfums Raphael in this country.

Bourjois, Inc., New York, has elected E. Raymond Johnson, sales manager, and Frank P. Yates, southwestern sales supervisor, vice-presidents of the firm.

Walter P. Lantz, executive assistant to the president of the products division of Bristol-Myers Company, New York, has been elected to the board of trustees of the Broadway Savings Bank.

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, has been selected to receive the Dr. J. Leon Lascoff memorial award of the American College of Apothecaries.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The spot black pepper market, in which buying had been light for several weeks, and which had revived vigorously in the previous week, continued to advance energetically last week. Select Canton cassia rolls also came to life and demand sent prices sharply upward. Such drug oddments as alkanet root, hyssop leaves, pulsatilla herb, and simarubra bark were marked up in price, while No. 3 Jamaica ginger root was dropped again but still stood far above competing ginger. Other flavoring botanicals to decline were the yellow mustard seed from Denmark and Holland, blue poppy seed from Czechoslovakia, savory from France, and turmeric root from Alleppey. Most botanical drugs remained steady in price under limited consuming demand, and other aromatic botanicals, while unchanged in price, continued to be generally weak under strictly jobbing request. The market index remained at 219.8.

Within two weeks, spot black pepper advanced 21c. per pound and the heavy buying noted last week reduced spot stocks sharply and put them temporarily close to the point of disappearance. Yet, there were those last week who said that, considering a long view of the market, heavy buying at prices current at the source would be hard to justify. Not all informed factors accepted this view. However considered, trading seemed likely to hold a speculative risk of considerable size.

Importers of vanilla beans continued to urge the safety that present prices afford consumers willing to increase their inventories. The ergot situation was difficult, and most dealers bought and sold with uttermost reserve. Cascara bark was expected to return to the news shortly when new crop peeling starts. No one would venture an opinion with respect to the future of mandrake root. Goldenseal root seemed weak but purely because of an almost total disinterest in the item. It was in sensitive position and apt to rise quickly when buying revives substantially.

Balsams

Copaiba—The market has become firmer and some suppliers continued to ask moderately higher prices for spot deliveries. Other sources maintained prices in steadier position and were not disposed to accept bids submitted at less than the sellers' going prices. The source has gained strength.

Tolu—Competition in terms of price was possibly a shade less aggressive last week; disposition to meet the minimum spot quotation of $5.35 per pound increased when orders reached the market under competitive circumstances.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—The time when peeling of the 1952 crop is due to begin is not far off, and some time in March it should be possible to learn something definitive with respect to the crop prospects. For the most part at this time the disposition is not to expect a crop secured at lower costs to the primary market factors.

Sassafras—Movement of stocks to be consumed during the Spring season—which is the principal period of use, especially in the middlewest—has begun, and from now on the movement should gain steadily. Prices begin the season in firm position and no surplus stock hangs over the primary market.

Simarubra—Very little bark was available in this market, and prices were considered to be entirely nominal at no lower than 90c. per pound in most instances.

Soap—Pending the probable readjustment of export quotas, the primary market was reported holding firm in price despite the lack of substantial buying at this time. The spot market was also very steady.

Beans

Vanilla—Conditions showed little change. Primary market price ideas were maintained firmly. Local quotations were at least steady when it came to beans of prime quality. However, some shading of spot quotations takes place from time to time when competition and a desire to reduce inventories converge on some suppliers. Most consumers still possess ample warehouse stocks and even though current prices are considered by dealers to be utterly safe from an investment point of view, the larger consumers still remain aloof so far as large quantity purchases are concerned.

Flowers

Arnica—The wide difference in sellers' prices on true Montana arnica continued with sellers at both ends of the range declaring that spot goods were available at 55c. and 75c. per pound, respectively. One quarter still said that goods held for 55c. cannot be replaced to sell at that figure.

Rose—Pale flowers were a trifle unsettled by the absence of much interest on the part of buyers and it was intimated that firm orders in hand could, under competitive circumstances, be placed for less than the minimum spot quotation of 45c. per pound as named last week.

Saffron—The food industry was a poor taker of Spanish flowers last week but irrespective on the absence of more interest, local sellers continued to maintain a firm market at $24 to $27 per pound, depending on seller and quality.

Gums

Arabic—The local market seemed to be slightly more competitive last week but the competition did not appear in all quarters. Sorts were still priced 16½c. to 18c. per pound and those asking the top price declared that costs warranted 18c. for spot goods, especially when quality had to be guaranteed.

Asafetida—Cables showed well maintained replacement cost and an absence of large quantities at the sources of supply. Locally, ordinary jobbing demand was sufficient to keep quotations on an exceptionally steady basis.

Locustbean—Some quarters said demand had improved. Others found it little changed; at least, not sufficiently so to permit a needed rise in prices. Sources of supply were said to have become firmer in their ideas of value.

Herbs and Leaves

Hyssop—Leaves were firmer and slightly higher at 52c. to 58c. per pound, depending on supplier. Interest was said to have gained moderately. Herb remained unchanged at 35c. to 44c.

Lobelia—The market was naturally very quiet. The main season for selling passed some time back and interest from now on is apt to center on new crop prospects. The fair crop of 1951 has been rather well absorbed.

Marjoram—The lone change in the market situation was the probable elimination of spot stocks of Peruvian herb. It became at least nominal at 22c. but actual delivery on a prompt basis was doubtful. Other varieties were steady in price but not very active with respect to demand.

Pulsatilla—The market was upped to 45c. to 55c. per pound and was so quoted according to seller in a market where competition seemed negligible despite the lack of substantial takings by buyers.

Savory—French material was shaded to

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Alkanet root, 2c. per lb.
Hyssop leaves, 2c. per lb.
Pulsatilla herb, 5c. per lb.
Simarubra bark, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, China, Canton rolls, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 10c. per lb.
red, hontakas, Japanese, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 3, 2c. per lb.
Yellow dock root, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Mustard seed, Danish, 1c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Czech, 1c. per lb.
Savory, French, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 23, 1951
219.8	219.8	221.2	181.9	234.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Feb. 15

New York

Curry powder, 10 cases: insect filth.
Laurel leaves, 10 bales: filthy.
Nutmegs, 4 lots, 300 bags: moldy and wormy.
Sage leaves, 6 bales: live and dead insects and galls.

Baltimore

Paprika, 200 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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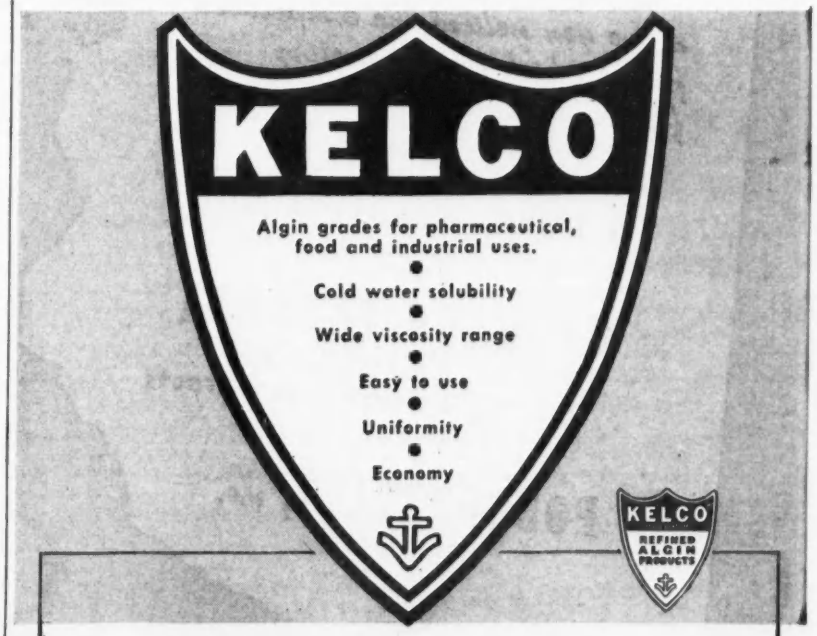

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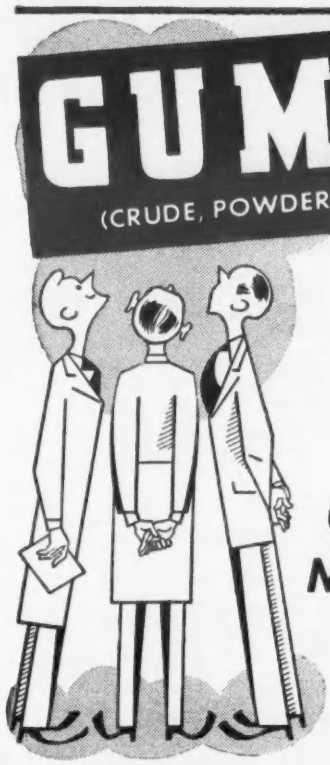

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GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
GUM KARAYA (Indian)
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM TRAGACANTH

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15½c. to 16c. per pound. Spanish remained at 8½c. to 9c. Both were supplied much more liberally than current demand requires.

Miscellaneous

Colocynth Pulp—Business was not better than fair. Buyers bought close to actual requirements, and the total of all needs was inconsiderable. Pricewise, the market remained very steady.

Papain—Though arrivals have been noted of late, the addition to available stocks failed to weaken the local price structure in the least. Most sellers took an exceptionally firm view on the value of this merchandise and some had definitely strong views when it came to selling material with a definitely established and guaranteed test.

Yams—The Department of Agriculture experimentation station at Beltsville, Md., is likely to be experimenting with the growing of dioscorea from Brazil. According to information forwarded from Ria de Janeiro to the chemical division of the National Production Administration, an American pharmaceutical firm has given the department viable samples of seven varieties of dioscorea for cultivation, study and analyzation. A source of cortisone is yams, especially Mexican yams, and it will be that medicinal chemical which will be sought in the Brazilian material.

Roots

Alkanet—The minimum quotation became 30c. per pound following the withdrawal of goods previously offered at 2c. per pound less. Some sellers with an exceptional price ceiling still named the market at 50c.

Black Indian Hemp—Only very small orders came to the market, and most local suppliers could not report any sales. Whatetver business was done was direct with the primary market. Prices were about steady on spot. Stocks were moderate but sufficient in size.

Doggrass—Some foreign goods have reached here lately, but the importations did not raise stocks very much and did

—*Continued on page 69*

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Trading in essential oils and aromatic chemicals market continued to be spotty. There were occasional spurts of activity, but the overall picture was quiet. Consumers continued to limit their buying to immediate needs and displayed much caution in their purchases. A number of price changes occurred in the market, the greater part of them being in a downward direction. These reductions were generally price adjustments made by individual suppliers in order to stimulate buying interest. Among the oils which moved down were West Indian bay, artificial bergamot, white camphor, cubeb, Algerian geranium, mace, nutmeg, pennyroyal and rosemary oils. Lemongrass oil, which has been favorably situated, moved a bit higher as did lavandin and anise oils. Floridian orange oil gained some strength and the scarce cananga oil became more expensive. Spearmint oil, reflecting the strength of the primary market, moved higher. The price index experienced an advance of 1.6 points to stand at 188.1.

Although natural bergamot oil was in an extremely difficult position, with only minute quantities on the spot market at abnormally high prices, the artificial oil has become easier in price. A great deal of interest was being shown in this substitute which was priced considerably lower than the natural oil. Many consumers have turned to the artificial oil and have adjusted their formulas to it. This has caused observers to believe that it will be difficult to interest them in the natural oil again, should it become available some time in the future. This, it was feared would be the case of a number of scarce, high-priced oils. It has also been exhibited in the case of anise oil. Many former users were now using anethol in its place, although there were fairly good stocks of the natural oil on the spot market.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Anise oil, 5c. per lb.
Cananga oil, native, $1 per lb.
rectified, 75c. per lb.
Lavandin oil, 15c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 15c. per lb.
Orange oil, Florida, 25c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 45c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Bay oil, West Indian, 50-55%, 25c. per lb.
Bergamot oil, artificial, 35c. per lb.
Camphor oil, white, 5c. per lb.
Cubeb oil, 25c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Algerian, $1 per lb.
Mace oil, 60c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 10c. per lb.
West Indian, 15c. per lb.
Pennyroyal oil, 20c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, technical, 10c. per lb.
USP, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 23, 1951
188.1	186.5	187.8	132.7	226.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Angelica—A good deal of stability was shown by this material. Prices have held at an unchanged level throughout the period of change in other oils. Root oil was quoted from $120 to $130 per pound. Seed oil could be had at $100 to $120 per pound. Of limited interest to consumers, there was a normal volume of business done and stocks were adequate to cover the requirements well into the future.

Anise—A bit more strength was seen in the price of this oil during the past week. The minimum quotation moved up 5c. per pound to $1.65 per pound. Other offers ranged to $2.20. Spot stocks remained large and sales were rather limited. However, there was small chance of obtaining replacements of this Chinese material.

Bay—One supplier could offer the West Indian oil of 50-55 percent grade at a lower price last week. It was quoted between $1.65 and $2 per pound. Puerto Rican oil was quoted from $1.65 to $2.20 a pound for the 50-55 percent grade and $2.30 to $2.30 for the 55-60 percent material. The market has been rather quiet on spot, but the replacement market showed some firmness.

Bergamot—Prices for the artificial oil moved downward last week, becoming quite favorable to the buyer. The reduction amounted to 35c. per pound, placing the market at $2.90 to $6 per pound. This was a sharp contrast to the prices quoted for the natural Italian oil, which stood at $15.50 to $16.50 per pound, with very little to be had even at those exorbitant prices. There has been a trend on the part of consumers to turn to the reasonably priced artificial oil and observers believed that it may be difficult to interest them in the natural oil again, should it become more available. There has been no news from the Consortium concerning the new crop.

Camphor—A more reasonable price was quoted for the white oil in one place last week, thus bringing the minimum quotation down to 21c. per pound. Elsewhere it ranged from 26c. to 45c. a pound. There was no problem in the market. Replacements were readily obtainable and spot stocks held up quite well. Satisfactory oil remained steady at prices of 26c. to 42c. per pound.

Cananga—This scarce oil continued to gain strength, pricewise. It was quoted higher last week. The native oil advanced $1 per pound to $10.75 to $11.15 a pound and the rectified material advanced 75c. to $13 to $13.15 a pound. Little information seemed to be available concerning replacements and spot stocks were extremely limited. With prices unusually high, there was only a small interest shown in the oil by consumers.

Cedarwood—The market showed a good deal of stability. Prices held unchanged, ranging from a few offers at 50c. per pound to 65c. a pound, with the majority of quotations at about 60c. Supplies were adequate to meet all inquiries and the market was untroubled.

Clove—Each week seems to bring greater strength to this market, with little or no relief in sight. Quotations stood at $4.75 to $5 per pound and were largely nominal. Very few suppliers held any stocks and those were none too anxious to sell, in some cases it was offered only to regular customers when requested. The primary market was said to have very little carryover still unsold and the next crop was expected to be small.

Coriander—On spot, there was some shading of prices reported. Quotations stood between $24 and $28.50 a pound, but offers were said to have been made below that level. Very small interest was shown in the oil and present stocks appeared to be holding up quite well.

Cubeb—A reduction of 25c. per pound was made by one supplier of this oil last week. This made for a market of $5.50 to $7.50 per pound. A small item, this oil remained adequately stocked to meet all normal requirements. Little buying interest was shown by users.

Dillseed — With domestic dillweed oil plentiful at very favorable prices, there was no interest in this Indian oil. Many suppliers have discontinued the item, which was priced quite a bit higher than the American product, ranging from $6.35 to $7.75 a pound.

Dillweed—There continued to be offers of this oil at the low price of $3.75 a pound. Other quotations ranged to $4.50 a pound. Supplies were large in anticipation of the consuming season, which should begin late in the spring. Primary sellers, however, were said to have taken a firmer view toward replacement costs.

Fir, Canada—Although distillers were reported to have taken a stronger view of the market, the spot situation remained unchanged. Prices quoted for the oil stood at $2.85 to $3.10 per pound. Stocks on hand were comfortable and new material could be had, although at slightly advanced prices. Sales were only moderate.

Geranium—A single supplier could offer the Algerian oil at $15 per pound, a reduction of $1 a pound. Throughout the market the oil ranged to $26 a pound. Bourbon oil was more plentiful and was priced at the more reasonable level of $13 to $24.50 a pound. Observers in the trade felt that the market displayed a good deal of weakness. There were good offerings from the origin and comfortable spot stocks. However, there was only a small volume of business done.

Ginger—Although the range of prices narrowed, the market remained quite stable. Quotations were made between $19 and $21 per pound. The limited supplies on hand were sufficient to meet the demand, which is customarily limited.

Grapefruit—Continuing to gain strength, this citrous oil was quoted between $2.05 and $2.60 per pound. It was extremely limited on the spot market and, from indications originating at the source, there was not too much to be had for replacement. With the heavy consuming season for citrous oils in the offing, it was believed that there would probably be a pinch felt in this market.

Lavandin—The withdrawal of the pre-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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vious minimum quotation moved this oil up 15c. per pound to $3.15 at the low end of the price range. It was quoted up to $4.50 a pound. A large quantity of oil was readily available on spot, and expectations of replacements from France were quite favorable.

Lavender—No change occurred in this market. There continued to be offers as low as $3.75 a pound for the 30-32 percent grade, but prices were more generally over $4 and ranged to $5.45 a pound. Spot stocks of all varieties were ample and dealers had little need to seek replacements, although they were said to be readily available. Spanish spike oil continued to be easy at $1.60 to $2.95 a pound.

Lemon—The tightness of this oil continued to be evident. Very little oil was to be had either on spot or at the origin. Prices for the California oil remained firm at the recently advanced level of $5.50 to $6 per pound, depending upon producer. A few lots of Italian oil have found their way to this market from time to time, but there have been few offerings of any but the highest priced oil from that source.

Lemongrass—Although it has been reported that there were good stocks of this oil on the spot market and replacements were available, there has been some strengthening of prices. The lowest quotation reported last week stood at $1.70 per pound, an increase of 15c. per pound over the previous minimum. Other quotations ranged to $3.05 per pound.

Mace—A reduction of 60c. per pound was reported by one dealer last week, thus placing this oil at $3.75 to $5.25 per pound. Supplies appeared to be adequate for the limited requirements of consumers and replacements were obtainable when needed.

Nutmeg—Prices quoted last week were more favorable for both East Indian and West Indian oil. The former moved down 10c. per pound to $4.25 to $5.75 a pound and the latter was priced at $3.75 to $4.75 per pound. There was plenty of material on spot to keep the market in a comfortable position and distilling megs could be had with no difficulty.

Orange—Considerably more strength has been featured in this market in the past week. Following a period of notable weakness, the market turned upward again. The lowest quotation made for Florida oil was $1.75 a pound, an increase of 25c. over the previous minimum. The range of prices for this oil extended to $2.25. Californian oil was quite firm at $1.75 to $2.75 per pound, according to brand. Supplies on spot were fairly large as dealers prepared for the coming active season.

Pennyroyal—A single dealer was able to offer the imported oil at $3.05 per pound, a decrease of 20c. per pound. Other quotations ranged to $4.50 a pound. Some firmness was reported in the replacement market, but the spot situation was quite free. Buying interest was none too great.

Rosemary—Despite the price floor which the Spanish government has been enforcing most rigidly, there were some local dealers who could offer this oil at lower prices. The new low for the technical grade was 60c. a pound, a drop of 10c. a pound. The USP grade was offered at as little as 75c. a pound, a decline of 5c. a pound. It ranged to $1.10 a pound elsewhere in the market. There were good supplies of the oil available on the spot market.

Rue—The replacement market was reported to have gained some strength, but the small demand left dealers with a fairly good quantity at unchanged prices. The oil could be had at $2.25 to $2.40 per pound.

Spearmint—Reflecting the strength of the primary market, this oil was quoted somewhat higher at $7.60 to $8.75 per pound on the spot market. There were very limited quantities available, either on spot or in the country and those will have to cover the demand until the next crop comes due in the fall. The higher prices have tended to discourage a large part of the demand.

Wormseed—Still exhibiting a great deal of strength, there was none of this oil to be had below $7.50 to $8.60 a pound, according to the trade. The replacement market was said to be extremely firm with only small quantities offered in the country.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ethyl Cinnamate—This market remained without unusual feature. Supplies were adequate and production kept up with the needs of consumers. Prices were steady at $2.25 to $2.50 per pound.

Hexyl Salicylate—A comfortable supply of this chemical was readily available to consumers when desired. Buying interest was moderate. Production was well-maintained and the price remained unchanged at $1.75 per pound.

Lauryl Alcohol—An adequate supply of this chemical was offered by producers to cover all normal requirements without difficulty. Its manufacture could be accomplished without a hitch and prices were steady at $2 to $2.50 per pound.

Methyl Anthranilate—This chemical was in a rather good position of supply, which

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was a much different situation from that prevailing several months ago. Basic materials were available to producers. Market prices were unchanged, ranging from $2.35 to $2.40 per pound, according to quantity. The extra grade was quoted at $2.65 to $4.45 a pound.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 66

not relieve prices from being mainly nominal at 65c. per pound. Fair quantities of domestic root were in hand at 26c. to 28c. per pound.

Goldenseal—Inactivity of the market tended to make some sellers quote this root subject to price shading under competitive circumstances. At the most, the occasional concession would probably not exceed 10c. per pound below the market, usually quoted at $3.60 per pound minimum.

Seeds

Anise—Jobbing demand prevailed. More often than not, only Czech or Spanish seed was being offered. Chinese was only quoted to arrive later on from some undetermined European point, and, of course, not direct from the primary market in the hands of the Chinese communists. Some quarters still had a fair supply of Mexican material.

Caraway—Though unchanged and seemingly steadier, some quarters suggested that the market quotation of 11¾c. to 12c. per pound might possibly be shaded a ¼c. if business of attractive size was proposed. Most demand was for jobbing lots.

Cardamom — Small demand prevailed; trade was insufficient in size to give the local market firmer undertones. Price movement in the immediate future would, on spot, appear to demand on what happens in the replacement markets.

Cumin—Liquidation of stock held in one quarter continued slowly in view of the lack of export inquiries or orders at this time. Reappearance of foreign interest in the local market would probably eliminate goods now offered at a minimum of 17½c. per pound.

Mustard—Both Danish and Dutch seed were offered lower last week. Danish became 12c. to 12½c. per pound; Dutch, 12c. to 12½c. Domestic seed remained very steady. The time when the new crop will go into Montana soil is still some time ahead and, as yet, no estimate of acreage probably to be planted has been made by authoritative sources.

Poppy—Czech seed was lowered to the basis of 15c. to 15½c. Other varieties lacked quotable change. Recently, Czech material had been in nominal position because of a lack of prompt delivery material.

Spices

Cassia — Canton rolls were advanced sharply to 19c. to 19½c. per pound on a resumption of fairly active needs. Broken did not change. Neither did the prices on any other variety of material. Most sellers could offer only the scraped variety of Honan-Yunnan spice.

Clove—All positions were strong. Madagascar spice now afloat was still priced at 82c. per pound but the tendency was upward. Zanzibars on spot ranged 87c. to 88c. per pound and because of scarcity, sellers tended to make 88c. lowest.

Ginger—Factors active in the sale of African root declared last week that, in all probability, failure of some buyers to take advantage of spot goods at 25c. and root destined for a February-April steamer at 22c. means that they will "miss the boat" and eventually have to pay substantial advances over those levels. Some unbleached Cochin root on a February-April steamer was offered at 30c. to 31c. per pound, comparing with spot goods at 35c. to 36c. No. 3 Jamaica root was down to 52c. to 53c., against a February-April steamer offering at 47c. to 48c. All kinds of Jamaican root were considered too high in price in comparison with the prices at which African and Nigerian root may be bought now.

Pepper — Comparatively heavy trading in spot black pepper led to an extension of the sharp price rises that had featured the closing of the previous week. Business in spots was done last week at $1.65 per pound and not much unsold pepper remained shortly after midweek. February shipment was offered at $1.40; March shipment, $1.36; April shipment, $1.35. Most of the price rising took place in spot merchandise. Reports from India said that the new crop of Tellicherry pepper will be late and probably will not be ready earlier than March. As to local views projected well into the future, some said that the long term prospects did not justify heavy buying at present prices for pepper to be delivered from May through December. Not all sellers were in agreement with that idea.

Thursday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.65; February shipment, $1.40; March shipment, $1.36; April shipment, $1.33 to $1.34; May shipment, $1.31.

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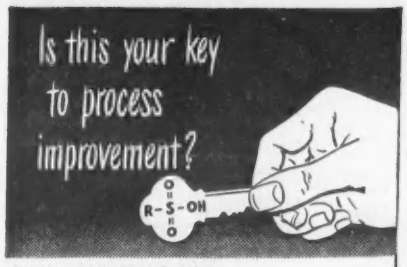

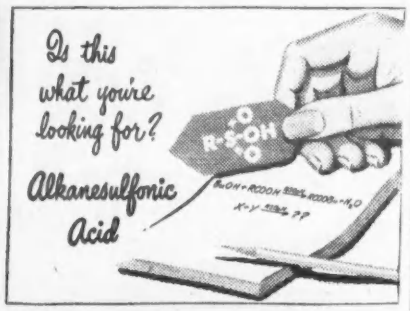

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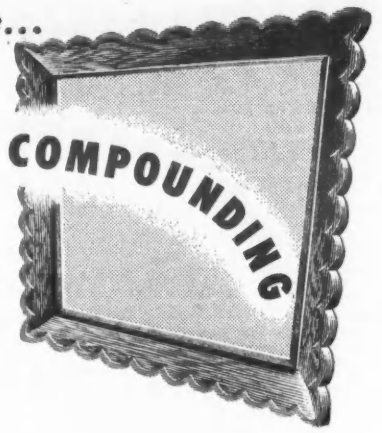

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IC52-1

Protective Coatings Materials

Orange shellac was lower in price last week, a reflection of the softening in the Indian market. Bleached, less sensitive to changes at the source, was unaffected.

Argentine and domestic caseins were lower. Meetings in the Argentine, at which price was considered, produced vague and conflicting reports to this country, making it difficult for the trade here to evaluate the situation. Red vermilion, quicksilver, continued its downward movement.

In the prime pigments section, antimony oxide was running along "so-so." Supply was adequate. The carbon black demand was about fair. There was enough material available for normal requirements, with help coming from recent increases in productive capacity. Dry colors were moving reasonably well. Supply was up to the market and prices held. Earth colors were available in sufficient amounts for the "pretty fair" demand.

Metallic lead paste was a little easier as a result of slowing up of governmental and industrial demand. Despite this, it was moving in fair volume. A certain amount of tightness was still noted in the supply of lead pigments. Demand was fairly good. One producer, it was learned last week, has discontinued allocations on all types of titanium dioxide pigments, of both pure and calcium base. Zinc pigments were about where they had been, although it was said that there appeared to be a little more life in the market.

Mica was moving well and supply, although not excessive, was up to call. In one quarter, styrene resins were reported in "pretty fair" demand, although it was said that in other sections they were off somewhat. Terpenes were moving well, with supply not always equal to consumer requirements. Cumar-indenes were in a good supply and demand relationship. The call for petroleum hydrocarbons had climbed recently; availability varied somewhat as to producer.

Gums importers had still not resolved the full effects of the Indonesian devaluation. Spot prices were not affected immediately but it was thought that futures might be lower. Glue was a little easier on demand, although it was hoped that adjusting market conditions would bring about a pickup before long.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Casein, domestic, standard, 3c. per lb.
imported, acid-precip., 1¾c. per lb.
Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 3c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, WG, WW, X, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, lemon No. 1, lemon No. 2, superfine, TN, 2c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, New York, tankcars, 2c. per gal.
less carload, 4c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 23, 1951
215.3	215.3	215.3	173.7	212.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Through an error in transmission, the Bureau of Census figures for shipments were printed incorrectly two weeks ago. The proper figure for December of 1951 should be 2,434,000 pounds, as compared to 2,170,000 pounds for the previous month, and 2,121,000 pounds for December of 1950. The total for the twelve months of 1951 should have been 24,770,000 pounds, compared to 22,459,000 pounds for the comparable period in the previous year.

Antimony Oxide—Demand was said to be about "so-so" last week. This was pretty much a continuation of the conditions that had prevailed in the recent past. There was enough material available to accommodate the market without pinch. Prices were unchanged.

Black, Carbon—Demand from the rubber industry was running at fair levels, approximately even with that of a year ago. Paint industry and ink makers' demand was said to be somewhat under that of the comparable period last year. The overall picture showed a demand that was about equal to that of last year. It was characterized as about fair. Supply was at high enough levels to accommodate the normal demands of the market without pinch. Part of the reason for this was that production had increased recently. There were no changes reported in the prices.

Dry Colors—A large enough supply continued on the market last week to satisfy the ordinary requirements of consumers. Demand was holding at reasonably good levels. Listings were maintained.

Earth Colors—Demand continued to hold at what were characterized as "pretty fair" levels. Supply was reported to be sufficient all around. There were no changes in the price structure.

Lead, Metallic Paste—An easing in demand had become apparent recently, largely because of a slowing up in government contracts. However, it was said that the government was still taking substantial amounts of material. Demand other than that from the government had also shown a bit of softening. On the whole, however, the level of demand was still thought of as not bad. The item was reported to be freely available for normal use. Prices were unchanged at 36½c. for 20,000 to 40,000 pound lots, 37c. for 10,000 to 20,000 pound lots, 37½c. for 2,000 to 10,000 pound lots and 38c. for 200 to 2,000 pound lots.

Red, Vermilion, Quicksilver—The downward tendency continued, with the item settling 3c. lower at $3.71.

Titanium Dioxide—One producer has discontinued allocations on all types of the pigments, of both pure and calcium base. Although the materials had been in a short supply almost steadily for the last nine years, it was reported that this source is now ready to accept additional orders. Since the end of the war, plant expansion has been underway and this has brought about additional tonnages at the producer's plants in the midwest and on the east coast. This increased production has been managed in spite of shortages in materials, especially sulphur, and by conservation and economy measures, it was stated.

Zinc Pigments—The market showed no actual change. However, one producer said a little more life was evident and there were hopes that there would be an increase in sales with the coming of warmer weather. Demand was reported to be about fair. There was enough material available to handle the requirements of consumers comfortably. Nothing new was reported pricewise.

Fillers and Extenders

Mica — A demand that one producer termed "excellent" prevailed last week. As far as supply was concerned, it was said that no one was going without. However, there were no excess stocks. The item had been slow on demand during the closing part of last year, but after January 1 a pickup became evident. There were no changes in the price structure.

Synthetic Resins

Styrenes were in "pretty fair" demand in one quarter, although it was said that in other sections they were off somewhat. The supply continued plentiful and there were no changes in the price structure.

Terpenes were moving in excellent volume. One producer said that it could not meet the demand. The problem was not enough raw material to make sufficient amounts of the product for the consumer requirements.

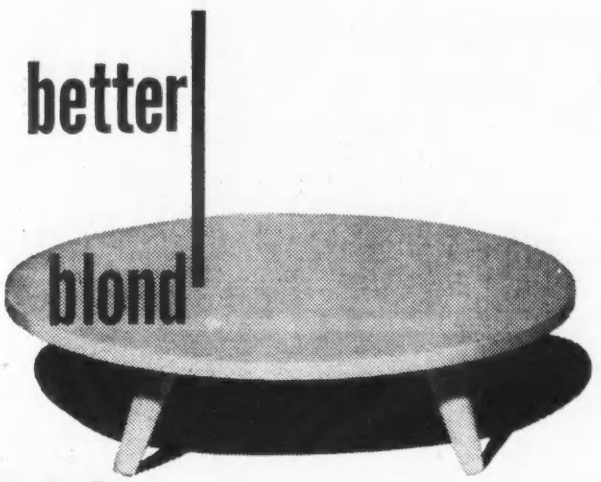
Cumar-indenes were moving well all around and producers were reported to have enough material on hand to accommodate the demand.

Petroleum hydrocarbons, according to one producer, were in "very good" demand. Another called them "pretty good." There was unanimity in the opinion that the requests for them had climbed recently—one producer stating that there had been a 10 to 15 percent increase in the last three months. One quarter said that supply was high enough to handle the market comfortably. Another found it a little tight, although not seriously pinched.

Natural Resins

Demand for natural gums, one source said, was on the quiet side, although it was beginning to look up a bit. Another called it "pretty fair." The currency devaluation in Indonesia was still the point of interest on gums originating from that part of the world. Mostly, it was a case of waiting to see how things would resolve themselves. One importer said it expected prices would be lower on some items. Another said that spot prices, as of the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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present time, were unaffected but that futures from Indonesia would be lower. This source was also optimistic concerning the coming demand. It said that if Indonesian materials should be priced lower, more would move out into the channels of trade, to overcome the cramping that had been caused by the use of synthetics and by the higher prices of the naturals.

At the moment, supply was satisfactory. However, as had been pointed out before, a sudden increase in ordering might put a pinch on the availability of some of the grades.

Shellac—Orange grades were 2c. lower. This produced the following postings:—lemon No. 1, 45c. to 50c.; lemon No. 2, 43c. to 48c.; superfine, 41c. to 43½c., and TN, 39c. to 41½c.

One source said the oranges were moving not too badly but others stated they were running somewhat slow and spotty. Supply was adequate, although a sudden increase in purchasing, it was said, might tighten up availability. The Indian market had been fluctuating recently, with a tendency to be somewhat on the soft side. This, of course, had its effect on the oranges, although the bleached grades, being less sensitive to it, held on price. Support in India was not great recently. Principals there were already beginning to look to the new crop, which will be due the end of next month or early in April.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Argentine was posted at 26c. to 28c. last week, a drop of 1¾c. Meetings, at which price was considered, were held in the Argentine during the week, but vague and conflicting reports made it difficult for importers here to evaluate the situation.

Domestic standard was 3c. lower. This put the listing at 30c. to 33c. The premium held. Demand continued meager. Supply was adequate.

Stocks of good quality Danish were reported still available on spot. It was said they were being offered at "bargain prices, well under replacement costs." French producers continued to offer limited quantities for March shipment at low prices. Producers in Holland were said to have limited amounts of high quality material available for prompt shipment. Prices of New Zealand product have reportedly been weakened by recent large arrivals. Production in that country has been very good. Trade sources said it would not be surprising if New Zealand material "vied strongly" with that from Argentina for the Japanese order.

Glue—The demand for the bone type was running a little slower than it had several months ago. It was spoken of as about fair. Supply was reported to be very good on all grades. Following are the prevailing postings, as to jellygrams: —40, 21½c.; 65, 22½c.; 80, 23c.; 110, 24c.; 130, 25c., and over 150, 26c.

The demand for ground glue was said to be holding at a steady pace. There was some slowness in it, but it was continuing to move. Supply was ample. Until about three months ago, however, it had

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been short. The 50-55 jellygrams were worth 24½c. in carloads and the less carload price was 25½c.

Hide glue was not at precisely good levels of demand, it was said. It has not been for two or three months. One producer said it hoped this was only a temporary lull, brought about by shifting market conditions and the fact that there had been heavy inventory buying during the period of a year to a year-and-a-half ago. The immediate reason for the lessened demand was said to be the slowness in the textile industry. Another reason was that the sandpaper people had tapered their requirements somewhat.

Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended February 22 was as follows. (Under Savannah Exchange prices marked with an asterisk are actual sales prices of the week, others are last known prices):—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.†	Fri.‡	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Thursday
B	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	...	...	$8.60 $9.35
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	...	...	8.60 9.35
E	7.50	7.50	7.50	...	...	8.60 9.35
F	7.70	7.70	7.70	...	...	8.60 9.35
G	7.70	7.70	7.70	...	...	8.60 9.35
H	7.70	7.70	7.70	...	...	8.60 9.35
I	7.75	7.75	7.75	...	...	8.60 9.35
K	7.75	7.75	7.75	...	...	8.60 9.35
M	7.75	7.75	7.75	...	...	8.60 9.35
N	9.07	9.07	9.07	...	...	8.60 9.35
WG	8.20	8.20	8.20	...	...	9.10 9.85
WW	9.60	9.60	9.60	...	...	9.35 10.10
X	9.60	9.60	9.60	...	...	9.35 10.10

Drums	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.†	Fri.‡
Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	18	343	...	...	...
Shipments	...	...	50	...	...
Stocks	12,356	12,699	12,649	...	...

Gum Turpentine

New York, Thurs., tankcars, f.o.b. gal. (7 lbs.). .76
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. (7 lbs.). .87

Savannah Exchange, Bulk	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.†	Fri.‡
Per gal.	.67	.67	.67	...	...
Sales, dms	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts, dms.	...	...	142	...	...
Shipments, dms.	114	37	337	...	...
Stocks, dms.	6,753	6,716	6,521	...	...

† Not available.
‡ Holiday, exchange closed.

PRODUCT	TITER °C.	IODINE VALUE WIJS	COLOR GARDNER	ACID VALUE	SATURATED PLUS OLEIC	LIN-OLEIC	LIN-OLENIC
Emersol 9305 Double Distilled Liquid Fatty Acid	5 Max.	135-145	3	191-197	44%	54%	2%
Emersol 9315 Double Distilled Liquid Fatty Acid	5 Max.	145-160	3	191-197	32%	62%	6%

No elaborate heating necessary for tank car shipments or for storage! That's the big extra plus for cold weather that you'll find in Emersol 9305 and 9315 Special Liquid Fatty Acids. In addition to low titer, these Emersol Fatty Acids are outstanding for their extremely light color, excellent color stability, uniform quality and composition.

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DuPont Appoints Callaway Pigment Sales Mgr. in West

Dr. Jack B. Callaway has been appointed manager of west coast sales for the pigments department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. His headquarters will be in Los Angeles, Calif. He succeeds Robert P. Enslin, who died last year.

M. James McLain, formerly a pigments salesman at Cleveland for the central area, succeeds Dr. Callaway as sales promotion manager for dry colors in the Wilmington headquarters of the company. Leland F. Andrews succeeds Mr. McLain, with headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Callaway has been engaged in research and sales work for the company since 1936, and has been sales promotion manager for dry colors since 1949. Mr. McLain also joined duPont in 1936, and has been a pigments salesman in the Cleveland office since 1947. Mr. Andrews started with the company as a chemist in 1936, and has been a salesman in the Cincinnati office since last year.

Naugatuck Completes Rubber Latex, Plastics Plant in L.A.

A major expansion of facilities for the manufacture and sale of rubber latex and plastic materials on the west coast has been announced by Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn. A new plant has been completed on Telegraph road, Los Angeles, Calif., which will be the division's western sales headquarters. The plant will also contain customer technical service laboratories, facilities for the compounding and storage of natural and synthetic rubber latex, and facilities for warehousing resins, plasticizers, rubber chemicals, agricultural chemicals and other products in the Naugatuck Chemical line.

Alkydol Names Agent

Alkydol Laboratories, Inc., Cicero, Ill., has appointed Morton-Myers Company to cover the paint, printing ink and allied industries in the sale of Alkydol alkyd resins and other synthetic resins in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Oklahoma.

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Case Inst. to Hold Industrial Finishes Meeting Feb. 27-29

A symposium on "Recent Advances in Industrial Finishes" will be held at Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio, February 27 to 29. The event is an outgrowth of the Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association's program of technical education at Case.

The symposium will get under way on the morning of the twenty-seventh with a paper on "Synthetic Resin Finishes for Improved Corrosion Protection," by W. von Fischer ,of Case. E. C. Botti, of the pigments department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Newark, N. J., will discuss "New Aspects of Color Design" in the afternoon.

The morning session on February 28 will be given over to "Preparation of Metal Surfaces for Painting," with the following aspects of the general topic scheduled:—"Steel," R. C. Gibson, of Parker Rust Proof Company, Detroit, Mich.; "Aluminum," R. I. Wray, of Aluminum Company of America, New Kensington, Pa., and "Magnesium," H. A. Barbian, of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

"Spray Application of Paint" will be the general topic for the afternoon session. L. W. Lammiman, of the De Vilbiss Company, Toledo, Ohio, will report on "The Factors Involving Economical Spray Application." D. E. Creps, of Ransburg Electro-Coating Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., will outline the "Electrostatic Spraying Process." R. L. Huber, of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., will discuss "Today's Opportunities for Nitrocellulose Lacquer."

The dinner will be held on February 28, at 7 p.m., at the Wade Park Manor in Cleveland. C. F. Pickett, chief of the paint and chemical laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., will be the speaker. His topic will be "Why Paint Specifications?" Francis Scofield, of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, will present a paper on "Laboratory Testing for the Prediction of Service Properties of Coatings" at the morning session on the twenty-ninth. E. G. Bobalek, of Case, will describe "Writing of Specifications for Coatings" at the afternoon session.

Imperial Appoints Three To Pigment Color Posts

The pigment color division of Imperial Paper and Color Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y., has announced several organization changes.

J. Kenneth Donohue, formerly director of technical service and more recently assistant to the director of research, has been appointed assistant to the general manager of the pigment color division. Laurence R. Sherman, at present engaged as salesman in the metropolitan New York area, Connecticut and Canada, has been appointed director of technical sales. Mr. Sherman will assume his new duties, at Glens Falls, about March 15. William H. Tichenor will take over those parts of Mr. Sherman's territory located in the metropolitan New York, New Jersey and Connecticut areas. Mr. Tichenor was until recently associated with Nuodex Products Company and H. M. Johnson, Inc., both of Elizabeth, N. J.

National Lead Discontinues Titanium Dioxide Allocations

Titanium Pigment Corporation, subsidiary of National Lead Company, New York, has discontinued allocations of all types of titanium dioxide pigments, both pure and calcium base, and has announced that it is now ready to accept additional orders for the pigments, which have been in short supply almost continuously since 1943.

Plant expansion, underway since the end of World War II, has brought substantial increases in tonnages at National Lead's titanium plants in St. Louis and Sayreville, N. J., the company said. Increased production has been brought about, it was added, in spite of serious material shortages, especially sulphur, by conservation and economy measures in the plants.

Acheson Industries Acquires Color Plant in Philadelphia

Acheson Industries, Inc., New York, has acquired the properties of the Peerless Printing Ink Company and the Synthetic Lacquer & Varnish Company, adjacent plants in Philadelphia. Future plans, it was stated, call for the expansion of Peerless under the guidance of Albert H. Gere, former president and now president of the new subsidiary. The two properties, which will be combined and operated as Peerless Printing Ink Company, were bought to permit the immediate expansion of activities in pigment dispersions.

Denning, duPont Finishes Division Manager, to Retire

Matt Denning, manager of the finishes division of the fabrics and finishes department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will retire because of ill health February 29, after more than thirty-one years with the company. He will be succeeded by John W. Nestor, assistant manager of the division since February, 1951.

The company also announced that J. Raymond Buckley, manager of the department's fabrics division, will become manager of a newly-created personnel and industrial relations division of the department. Walter F. H. Mattlage, vice-president and director of production of Remington Arms Company, a duPont subsidiary, will succeed Mr. Buckley as manager of the fabrics division, with headquarters in New York.

Mr. Denning joined the Company as associate editor of the *duPont Magazine* in 1920. In 1932 he was transferred to the fabrics and finishes department as director of trade sales of the Finishes Division. From 1942 to 1944 he was director of refinish and trade sales, and then was rapidly promoted to assistant director of sales, director of sales, and, in 1945, to assistant manager of the finishes division. He became division manager in 1947.

Mr. Nestor joined duPont in 1927. Mr. Buckley also came into the duPont organization the same year. Mr. Mattlage joined duPont as a mechanical engineer in the fabrics division's Newburgh, N. Y., plant in 1928.

Soap Sales Fell Off 7.9 Percent During '51

Soap and synthetic detergent sales in 1951 declined 7.9 percent from the high levels reached in 1950, according to data released by the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers. Sales of all solid soaps and detergents for the year 1951, as reported by eighty-seven companies contributing to the association sales census, were 3,232,400,214 pounds, compared with 3,509,887,683 pounds in 1950.

Total reported sales of liquid soaps and synthetic detergents increased about 18 percent from the previous year, moving from 8,527,454 gallons in 1950 to 10,045,614 gallons in 1951.

The association sales census, taken quarterly, shows eighty-one manufacturers voluntarily reporting sales of non-liquid soaps for the year of 2,015,378,167 pounds compared to eighty-five manufacturers reporting 2,439,259,852 pounds in 1950. Sales of synthetic detergents were reported by thirty-six companies at 1,217,022,047 pounds in 1951 as compared to thirty-four companies reporting 1,070,627,831 pounds in 1950.

Rhode Island Labs Appoints Filo Color & Chemical Agent

Rhode Island Laboratories, Inc., West Warwick, R. I., has appointed Filo Color & Chemical Corporation, New York, as sales agent for its line of "Violite" phosphorescent and fluorescent pigments. Filo will cover metropolitan New York, New Jersey, part of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D. C. It will also handle the export distribution of "Violite" pigments. Property charts for "Violite" pigments, literature and suggestions for applications are available upon request to Filo Color, 202 East 44th street, New York 17.

Nat'l Starch Products Building Research Lab

A new research laboratory is being built by National Starch Products Inc., to provide additional facilities for research on adhesives and resins, particularly vinyl acetate copolymers, which National has been making for some time for use in its own adhesive formulations and has recently begun supplying to other users on a "custom-made" basis. An eight-acre tract adjoining its Plainfield-Dunellen plant has been purchased for this purpose and construction is already under way.

Orbis Names President

Orbis Products Corporation, New York, has announced the appointment of Charles S. Fitzsimmons as president and treasurer of the company. Mr. Fitzsimmons has been with Orbis since its inception thirty-four years ago. C. T. Palagonia has rejoined the firm as sales manager. He first became associated with Orbis in 1946.

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Versene Fe_3* is a combination of Versene and Versene Fe_3 Specific compounded to meet most commercial problems involving hard water and ferric iron.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Buying interest in oils and fats slackened last week, creating an easier tone throughout the market. This unsettled quotations of edible oils and peanut and soybean oils were off fractionally. With consuming interest quiet, offerings became more liberal. Coconut oil also was lower with the decline in copra. Price index declined 2.4 points.

While inquiry for crude cottonseed oil was limited, offerings also were light and well held. Trading in corn oil was irregular, but sales took place at unchanged prices. Consuming demand for refined grades continued slow.

Buying interest in tung oil was materially reduced, though the market remained steady due to limited available supplies of both domestic and imported oil. Recent improvement in demand for oiticica oil cut available supplies here and prices were up ½ cent per pound. Stocks were light and maintained at higher replacement costs. Inquiry for linseed oil continued inactive and while open quotations were unchanged, firm bids for round lot quantities would have received consideration. Refined fish oil also was dull and featureless, reflecting the lack of interest in small lots of old crop crude menhaden, which was nominally lower. Palm oil declined for spot delivery, due to lower cost of shipments.

Increased offerings of tallow and greases and lack of domestic and export interest weakened this market and quotations declined fractionally. Weaker western market also was a contributing factor in creating an easier tone locally.

Distressed lots of No. 3, North country crude and refined carnauba wax on spot further unsettled quotations, which dropped 4 cents to 5 cents per pound. Other grades were unchanged at the recent decline. Consumers continued to operate in hand to manner manner.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures slackened appreciably last week. Market remained steady, fluctuating within a narrow range. Trading was mixed, with trade interests friendly to the market lifting hedges on March and May, and sellers of September. Price fluctuations were influenced by allied markets, and moved either way on moderate selling or buying orders. Offerings of crude oil were light and well held, despite quiet trading. Tankcars were quoted at 12¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley, and 12c., Texas. Consuming demand for all vegetable oils was inactive and the tone of the market was not as steady as the week previous.

National Cottonseed Products Association sent the following notice to their members:—"Cottonseed Price Support—Upon invitation, members of the Association's Special Defense Committee met with PMA officials in Washington last week to discuss the cottonseed price support program. PMA did not present any plan for 1952, but invited industry comment and criticism of the 1951 program. Committee members objected especially to (1) the requirements that all three products be tendered as a 'package,' (2) to provisions which, in effect, place responsibility for gin compliance upon oil mills rather than PMA, (3) to the inflexibility of dates of tender and (4) to limitations upon the marketing of meal repurchased from PMA by mills. PMA is known to be preparing a 1952 program which it hopes to have ready before the crop begins to move."

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended February 21 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	138	14.96	14.72	14.75@14.80
May	477	15.25	15.03	15.09S
July	463	15.36	15.17	15.21S
September	202	15.53	15.28	15.32S
October	70	15.24	15.03	15.06S
December	14	15.25	15.07	14.95@15.05

Total sales, 1,364 tankcars.

Linseed Oil

Activity in this market was confined to withdrawal of fair-sized quantities against former contracts. Consuming inquiry for replacements continued slow. Prices were unchanged and closely followed fluctuations in flaxseed. Raw oil was quoted at 18.50c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, February-June delivery. Offerings were liberal and firm bids could have shaded asking prices for tankcar business.

Quantities of linseed oil for export from Argentina will be relatively small throughout 1952, according to Bureau of Agricultural Relations. Surpluses previously existing for both flaxseed and oil were liquidated by large shipments in 1951. The crop now being harvested is the smallest since Argentina became a major producer, insufficient even to keep the domestic crushers operating. Maximum exports this year are forecast at 110,000 short tons of linseed oil and possibly 790,000 bushels of flaxseed, comparing with 286,600 tons and 7,183,000 bushels, respectively, in 1951.

Minneapolis.—Raw linseed oil costs continued to reflect the up and down trend of cash flaxseed last week. Asking price of raw oil, in tankcars, zone 1, was 17.8c. per pound near week-end. This price, however, was not the actual selling price as deals were being made between by buyers and sellers depending upon the size of orders. New business in linseed oil remained very light but shipping directions held up at a good rate as the spring upturn in paint business loomed on the horizon. Several tankcars were sold during the week but bulk of the week's light trade consisted of l.c.l. packaged and drum lots.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	6,960,000	8,760,000
Since Sept. 1	195,600,000	234,260,000

Flaxseed—Trading was light and spotty. Market tone was unsettled.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed market was unsettled during the past holiday-shortened week and trading was very limited. Generally, the market showed an easier undertone. No. 1 seed sold in a range of $4.15 to $4.22 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis price. There was no feature to the market and trading also was light in the futures market. Cash purchases in the spot market totaled only 19 cars and around 11,000 bushels in truckIots. Bookings on a to-arrive basis totaled 10 cars and 6,760 bushels. Actual receipts during the 5-day week were heavy, totaling 225 cars as compared with 205 cars during the preceding 6-day week and 136 cars a year ago. Shipments total 190 cars as against 162 cars in the previous week and 42 cars in the same week last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1951-52	Receipts 1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	Shipments 1950-51
Past week	278,800	226,100	260,100	66,300
Since Sept. 1	18,175,800	20,969,300	3,645,300	3,280,100

Other Vegetable Oils

Babassu—Market was easier, with coconut oil and quotations were reduced to 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Castor Dehydrated—There was no improvement to the quiet demand for dehydrated grades. Withdrawals against contracts were reported fair, while new business was irregular. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Coconut—Quiet demand and lower copra created a weak tone and quotations were off ½c. per pound, crude oil was quoted at 9⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 10⅝c. New York.

Republic of Indonesia expects to export approximately 320,000 long tons of copra during 1952. If this forecast is realized, exports would be slightly above the 1950 level of 238,075 tons, but would represent only 70 percent of the postwar high of 455,483 tons shipped during 1951. These totals do not include unrecorded shipments to Malaya which averaged about 90,000 tons per year during 1949 to 1951.

Copra—Market was easier and nominal at $142.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Business was inactive.

Corn—Buying interest was irregular. Crude oil was unchanged and sold at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was steady at 16⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed Refined—Business was quiet.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Babassu oil, ¼c. per lb.
Carnauba, No. 3, crude, 4c. per lb.
refined, 5c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $6.50 per ton.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, ¾c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, 1c. per lb.
Palm oil, ¾c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

week Last	week Prev.	month Last	1950 July 1,	1951 Feb. 23,
143.5	145.9	149.6	117.3	225.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Tankcars were maintained at 16c. per pound, New York basis.

Oiticica—Offerings were light, offsetting quiet trading. Liquid was offered at 27c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with buyers idea about ½c. less. Oil in drums was held at 28c. to 28½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Consuming inquiry continued slow and confined to small lots. Edible oil was unchanged at $2.20 to $2.30 per gallon, drums, duty, spot depending upon quantity. Supplies were quite liberal and carlot business could have shaded quotations. Olive foots continued slow and were unchanged at 16c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, spot as to quantity.

Palm—This market was easier with shipments and prices off fractionally. Spot stocks were reduced ¾c. to 16c. per pound, drums and tankcars to 14½c. per pound February-March delivery New York. Consuming inquiry was inactive.

Peanut—Increased production weakened the market and trading took place at ½c. less. Crude oil was moved at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. The government released peanuts for about 62 tankcars of oil last week, the same amount as the week previous. Refined oil was quoted at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Business was reported quiet. Refined was unchanged and nominal at 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Buying interest slackened and market tone was unsettled. Crude oil was sold at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, February; 10⅞c., March, and 11⅛c., April. June-September was quoted at 11¼c. April-June was quoted at 11¼c., same basis. Refined oil was sold at 13⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended February 21 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	19	11.07	10.98	10.98S
May	13	11.35	11.30	11.22@11.27
July	15	11.50	11.32	11.35S
September	16	11.60	11.40	11.41@11.44
October	17	11.55	11.40	11.40@11.44
November	1	11.50	11.50	11.38@11.44
December	2	11.45	11.40	11.40S

Total sales, 83 contracts.

Tung—While trading was slow, the market remained steady and unchanged. Offerings were light and maintained at 41¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, February-March delivery, and 41½c. per pound, April forward. Drums were held at 43½c. to 44c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Domestic oil was scarce and merely nominal at 40¾c. to 41c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Imports totaled 259 drums at New York from the Argentine last week.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Consuming inquiry slackened and sales were reported at a reduction of ¼c. per pound for moderate quantities. Offerings were more liberal. Choice white was quoted at 6c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 5c.; house, 4¾c., and brown, 4c., same basis.

Lard—Heavy run of hogs and quiet demand weakened the market and prices declined fractionally. Lard stocks in the United States, February 1, totaled 49,425,000 pounds, compared with 53,614,000 pounds, January 1, and 89,321,000 pounds, February 1, last year. The five-year February 1 average is 119,876,000 pounds. Chicago lard stocks amounted to 27,483,070 pounds, February 15, against 23,045,212 pounds, February 1 and 43,339,754 pounds, February 15, last year.

Tallow—Buying interest was slow and market was easier with increased offerings and easier western markets. Sales were reported at a decline of ¼c. per pound. Fancy was offered at 6¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 6c.; special, 5¾c., and No. 1, 5¼c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Buying interest was limited to small lots for immediate needs. Grease and tallow oils were without change and fairly steady. Neatsfoot oil was inactive but steady with the firmness of neatsfoot stock. Oleo oil was weak and nominal at 18c. to 19c. per pound, drums, as to seller and quantity. Oleo stearine continued quiet.

Fish Oils

Refined—Conditions in this market continued unsettled. Buying interest was light chiefly for small lots for immediate needs. Prices were unchanged, but could have been shaded for carlot quantities. Light pressed was quoted at 13.70c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and alkali refined at 1c. more. Interest in crude menhaden oil continued inactive. Small lots of old crop oil were nominally lower at 8c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore, with refiners' ideas well below this figure.

Los Angeles.—Supplies of fish oils remain light on the Pacific Coast with only Alaskan herring oil offered on the local market at 9¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Seattle. A weak market continues for Canadian herring oil with demand poor. Asking price has lowered to 9¼c. per pound, duty and tax paid U. S. funds, f.o.b. Vancouver, B. C.

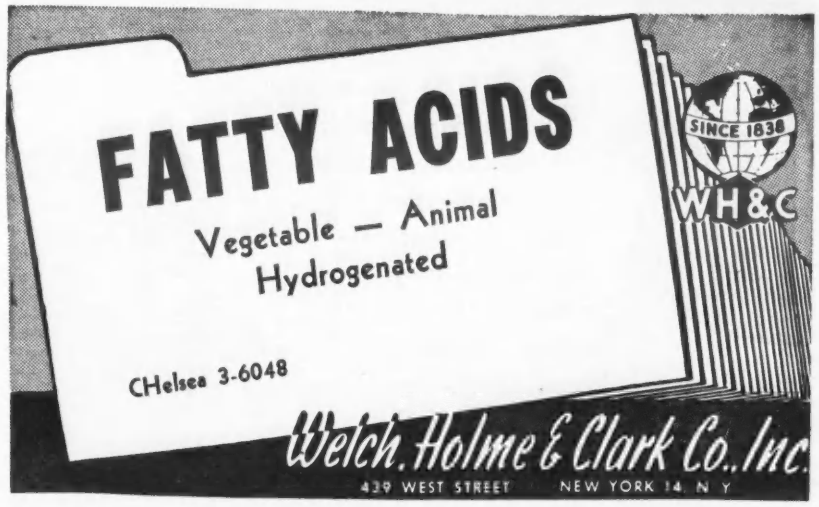
Fatty Acids

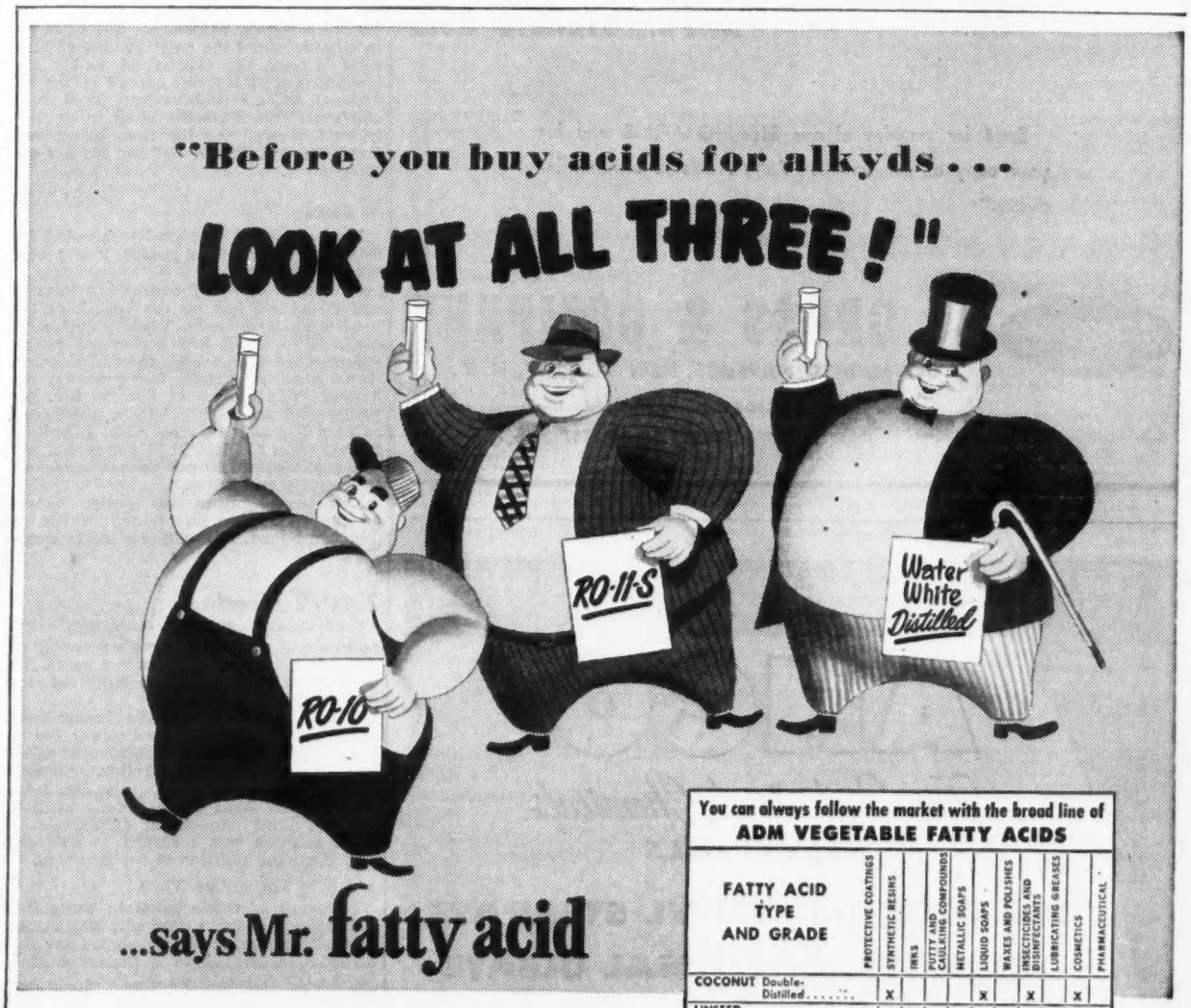
Red oil and stearic acids were in good request against current contracts, while new business was slow. Prices were unchanged and steady, reflecting the recent advance of tallow and greases. Vegetable fatty acids also were in spotty demand and quotably unchanged.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Market situation has changed very little during the last several weeks. A few more offerings are becoming available particularly for March, April, May shipments, which have been readily absorbed. Price continued at the individual mill's ceiling prices. Demand was ample to absorb offerings, but was not heavy.

Linseed Meal—Supply condition con-





Before you place another order for fatty acids, take a minute to look at *three* of ADM's best-selling soya acids.

We classify them this way. RO-10 is *good*. RO-11-S is *better*. Water White Distilled is *best*. As an alkyd maker, you know of course that even RO-10, our lowest priced fatty acid, makes a superb alkyd with excellent color and color retention. So maybe "*good*" is good enough. But if you must have better color, buy RO-11-S. And if you want the *ne plus ultra* in color, fast dry, and all-around quality, you'll want to spend a little more and get Water White Distilled.

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SPECIFICATIONS

	RO-10	RO-11-S	Water White Distilled
Acid Number	195-205	195-205	195-205
Saponification No.	198-207	198-207	198-207
Iodine No. (Wijs)	125 Min	125 Min	135 Min
Color (Gardner)	5-6	4 Max	2 Max
S&W Heat Test (Gardner)	11 Max	7 Max	8 Max
Weight per gallon	7.46 lbs.	7.46 lbs.	7.48 lbs.

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FATTY ACID TYPE AND GRADE	PROTECTIVE COATINGS	SYNTHETIC RESINS	INKS	PUTTY AND CAULKING COMPOUNDS	METALLIC SOAPS	LIQUID SOAPS	WAXES AND POLISHES	INSECTICIDES AND DISINFECTANTS	LUBRICATING GREASES	COSMETICS	PHARMACEUTICAL
COCONUT Double-Distilled		X				X		X		X	
LINSEED											
Water White	X	X	X								
Regular	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
SM-500	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
SM-600	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
Essential Unsaturated Free Fatty Acids											X
SOYA											
Water White	X	X	X								
Regular	X	X	X		X	X		X			
RO-4	X	X	X		X	X		X			
RO-10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
RO-11S	X	X	X		X			X			
MIXED VEGETABLE RO-8	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
CORN-SOYA Double-Distilled				X		X	X	X	X		
CORN Double-Distilled				X		X	X	X	X		
COTTONSEED Double-Distilled		X			X		X	X	X		
CHINAWOOD	X	X	X								

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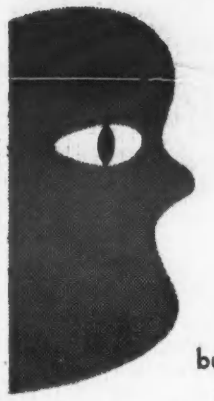

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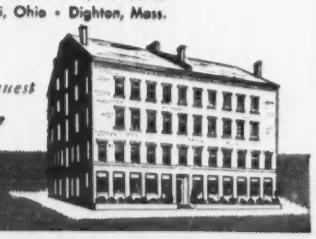

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tinued tight. Business slow. Prices merely nominal.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal situation remained entirely nominal, with nothing offered and no new trade taking place. Crushers continued to apply their reduced output all on previously booked contracts. Nominal quotations held at the ceiling level of $66 per ton, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for extracted linseed meal, and $68 per ton for expeller meal. These prices represented average crusher ceilings, plus jobber mark-ups. Offerings of mineralized soybean meal were rather heavy at about $18 per ton over the regular soybean meal ceiling price of $74 per ton, bulk, Decatur, Ill., basis

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	8,460,000	18,300,000
Since Sept. 1	292,840,000	487,740,000

Peanut Meal—During the last couple weeks, the government has offered more peanuts for sale than heretofore, increasing the available supply of feed. Demand continued fairly active, but with increased supply the market has dropped to an average of about $90 per ton, f.o.b., Georgia and Alabama mills, February, March, April shipments. Last week the government offered peanuts to produce approximately 3,000 tons of meal.

Soybean Meal—This market has changed very little during the last few weeks. Mineralized meal and other "mixtures" could be had for about any shipment, but buyers are reluctant to book on this basis too far ahead. About the only offering of pure meal is from the Mississippi Valley and southeastern states and quoted at the individual mill's ceiling prices. Feed manufacturers' requirements seem to be fairly well covered for the time being, and they prefer to "stand by" for further developments.

Waxes

Beeswax—Quiet demand was noted for both crude and refined grades. Prices were without change.

Carnauba—Lack of consuming interest and distressed lots on the spot kept the local market unsteady. Trading continued confined to small lots for actual needs. Prices were lower and about 3c. below shipments from Brazil. North country No. 3 crude was quoted at 90c. to 92c. per pound, and refined 94c. to 96c. per pound, as to seller and quantity. No. 1, yellow, ranged from $1.15 to $1.17 per pound and No. 2 $1.13 to $1.15 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Ouricury—Demand was spotty. Stocks on the spot were maintained at 88c. to 90c. per pound, spot delivery as to quantity.

TAPPI Meeting

—Continued from page 7

monia-base spent liquor with recovery of sulphur from the resultant flue gases, has demonstrated the practicability of the process, the paper stated.

The pilot plant took the liquor from ten tons of pulp per twenty-four hours, concentrated it from 9 to 50 percent solids and burned it under a boiler. Sulphur dioxode was recovered from the flue gases by scrubbing them with ammonia solution. The resultant ammonium sulphite-bisulphite solution was returned to the mill acid plant for addition to the raw acid.

Sulphate Turpentine Yield

Recovery of crude sulphate turpentine is becoming of more economic importance as a stable market has developed for this material, according to a paper entitled, "Some Observations on Sulphate Turpentine Recovery," presented by M. R. Dusenbury and J. E. Reese, of Hercules Powder Company, Brunswick, Ga. Southern pulp mills recover up to four gallons per ton and northern mills recover somewhat less, it was pointed out.

Touching on the factors in the design of recovery units, the paper pointed out that corrosion of steel by crude sulphate turpentine is caused by the sulphur compounds which are present. It was reported severe in the vapor phase and at a pH below 8. The addition of 0.25 of 28 percent aqueous ammonia hydroxide to the crude sulphate turpentine, it was said, is a simple way of preventing corrosion.

Amer. Maize-Products New Starch Dryer in Operation

Starting of operation of the first modern starch flash dryer in the United States has been announced by Theodore Sander, jr., president of American Maize-Products Company, Hammond, Ind. The dryer, operated continuously round the clock, will have a drying capacity of 300,000 pounds of starch per day, or approximately 90,000,000 pounds per year. At least 2,100,000 bushels of corn, a little over one-seventh of Amaizo's total annual grind, will be needed to supply this one unit on an annual basis.

The primary difference between a flash dryer and a conventional dryer is that drying is accomplished almost instantaneously by suspending the material to be dried in a stream of hot air, at the same time subjecting it to mechanical agitation so as to eliminate any tendency of the material to lump. By exposing large surface areas of starch to hot air, evaporation of moisture is intensified and necessity of diffusing moisture to the surface of the substance is eliminated.

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Ball & Jewell #0 Rotary Cutter.
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1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
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Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
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24	2	1200	West
42	3	1800	West
23	3	1200	West
23	5	1800	West
24	5	1200	West
16	7½	1800	West
15	7½	1200	West
9	10	1800	West
15	10	1200	West
20	15	1800	West
13	15	1200	West
5	20	1800	West
13	20	1800	Howell
8	20	1200	West
1	20	900	West
6	25	1800	West
1	25	1800	GE
8	25	1800	Howell
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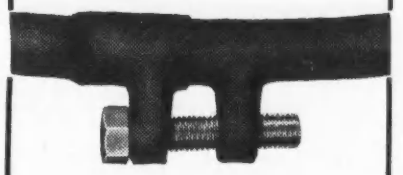

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1—New Tolhurst 48" Stainless Steel Center Slung Centrifuge.
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vacuum Crystallizer.
1—Buflovak Vac. Shelf Dryer, 12 Shelves, 42" x 42".
1—Stokes Vac. Dryer, 6 Shelves, 24" x 36".
1—Nickel Plated Drum, 48" x 46".
1—Stokes "R" Single Punch Press, M.D.
1—Stokes "DDS-2" Rotary Press, M.D.
2—Stokes "B-2" Rotary Presses, M.D.
1—Shriver 30" C.I. Filter Press, 36 Ch.
1—Shriver 42" C.I. Filter Press, 26 Ch.
10—Stainless Steel Agitated & Jacketed Kettles, 100, 125, 150, 950 gals.
10—Stainless Steel Tanks, 200 to 1,000 gals.
3—Aluminum Tanks, 1,500 gals., closed.
3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns, 27" and 36".
1—Day Cin. 100 gal. Double Arm Jack. Mixer.
3—Rotex Screens, 40" x 84" to 40" x 120".
5—Fitzpatrick "D" Comminutors Stainless Steel, M.D.
1—Mikro #2FF Pulverizer, S.S. & Brze. Const.
4—Steel Tanks, 5,000 & 10,000 gallons.

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104' centers, 10" wide belt, troughing.
24' centers, 10" wide belt, troughing.
56' centers, 16" wide belt, troughing.
37' centers, 16" wide belt, troughing.
475' centers, 18" wide belt, troughing.
300 centers, 18" wide belt, troughing.
29' centers, 18" wide belt, troughing.
96' centers, 30" wide belt, troughing.
50' centers, 42" wide belt, troughing.
Fuller Kinyon 4" Unit.
Apron 36"x34' centers.
6"x10' Screw, continuous.
9'x10' Screw, sectional.

BUCKET ELEVATORS

70'6" centers, 8"x5" buckets.
64' centers, 10"x6" buckets.
60' centers, 8"x6" buckets.
50'6" centers, 8"x5" buckets.
44' centers, 15"x12" buckets.
44' centers, 10"x6" buckets.
40' centers, 6"x4" buckets.
31' centers, 16"x8" buckets.
23' centers, 8"x5" buckets.
10'8" centers, 6"x4" buckets.

DRYERS

1106-35 Roto Louvre.
Tunnel Truck 9'x35'x9', cap. 14 trucks, comp.
Turbulaire N2 Spray, with filter.
Stokes, Rotary, Vacuum, 30"x8', Complete.
Vacuum Shelf #11 Devine, 170 sq. ft. surface.
Buflovak 5'x6' Atmos. single drum.
Stokes, 4'x9' Atmos. double drum.

DUST COLLECTORS

4700 CFM, Buell, type AC-130 9½AL (6).
4700 CFM, Buell, type AC-130 9½ AL, SS lined.
10,000 CFM, Birmingham, cyclone.
Schmieg Air Washer.

FEEDERS & SCREENS

Syntron, vibra-flow, type F350.
Jeffrey-Traylor type 4JT 155.
Allis-Chalmers electro magnetic, "Utah."
Fuller 8", star type (2 NEW).
Fuller 12"x13" rectangular.
Tyler-Hummer 4'x7' Vibrating Screen.

FILTERS

36" Shriver Press, washing, closed delivery, Celoron plates & frames.
36" open, 27 chambers, wood plates.
30" Sperry, Type 47, 26 chambers.
8'x12' Feinc, all steel.
8'x10' Oliver, wood & steel (3).
11'6"x18' Oliver, all steel.
4'x5' Oliver, SS & wood.
#7 Sweetland, 2" specing, 28 leaves avail.

CENTRIFUGES

Tolhurst 40" perforated, bottom discharge.
Fletcher 40", SS, bottom discharge, perforated.
Bird 40"x60" Cont. solid bowl, rubber lined.
Bird 36"x50" Cont. solid bowl, rubber covered.
Bird 24" Cont. Type CH, Series 200.

MILLS

Four roll, Raymond.
Four cage, Stedman.
5'x22' Smidth, Tube.
6'x8' Patterson, Pebble.
6'x8' Abbe Style GPH, Pebble.
16"x40" Day, 3-roll, Ink.
Abbe Size 8 Grinding.
Kombinator, Flow Master K Model 200.
L.B. Pug, 2' wide 12' long, double shaft (2).

KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS

7'x60'x⅜" with lifters.
6'x14'x9/16" Struthers-Wells (2—NEW).
5'x67'x5/16" with lifters.
4'x25'x5/16" brick-lined.
4'x16'x¾" Iowa with burner & stack.
25"x15'x⅜".
9'6"x85'x¾".
10'x90'x9/16" Allis Chalmers.
8'6"x110'x¾".
9'6"x8'6"x200'x¾".
12"x27' Singro Cooler.

PRESSURE VESSELS

8,200 gal. 6'x40'x2", 390 PSI.
3,500 gal. 5'x23'x⅜", 200 PSI (4).
2,000 gal. 5'x13'7½", 106 PSI.
1,250 gal. 4'x14', 106 PSI.
1,200 gal. 42"x16'8"x5/16", 125 PSI.
1,050 gal. 4'x12'x½", 106 PSI.

TANKS

25,000 gal. 10'x40'x⅜" (2—NEW).
12,000 gal. 8'x32'x¼" (2—NEW).
8,500 gal. vert. 8'x23'x5/16" (NEW).
4,100 gal. vert. 5'x28'x¼" (NEW).
3,000 gal. 5'x21'6"x¼", type 430 SS.
2,300 gal. 5'x16'x¼", type 304 SS.
2,100 gal. 9'x3'6"x3/14" (2).
1,600 gal 8'x7'x3/16" (2)
1,100 gal. 5'x7'8"x¼".
6,500 gal. Tank Car Tanks.

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BLOWERS—From 1000 to 75,000 CFM.
BUILDING—27'x56'x27' clearance, bolted.
CONDENSER—Scraper—8'x15', aluminum.
KETTLES—40 gal. SS, jack't'd, 40# (6).
PUMPS—All sizes & capacities.
PIPE—HAVEG, KARBATE, ALUMINUM.
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KILNS

9'6"x85'x¾" shell.
10'x90'x9/16" Allis Chalmers.
8'6"x110'x¾" shell.
9'6"x8'6"x200', ¾" shell.

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Complete plant. Vaporizing and Mixing Equipment, including 18,000-gallon storage capacity in 3—6,000-gal. tanks, ASME U69, 200 PSI WP.

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Established Cincinnati firm covering Dayton, Columbus, Indianapolis and Louisville would be interested in representing firms producing materials used in various industries, including paper, paint, ink, soap and rubber. OPD 297.

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Established West Coast firm covering California, with warehouses in San Francisco and Los Angeles, interested in representing firms producing products for rubber, protective coatings, and adhesive industry. Have excellent contacts and technically trained personnel. Best of references. OPD 324.

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Glass Lined Tanks, Manufactured by Pfaudler, 3000 and 4000 gallon, with fittings and agitator, 18"manhole, 4" cork insulation. Excellent for chemical and food processing. Quantity Available, must liquidate. Briggs & Turivas, Box 448 Imperial Pa

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New Graham Three Stage Steam Jet Ejector, fully equipped. In original crate. Cast Iron body, Stainless Steel Nozzles, Vacuum maintained 5.2 mm abs. Fluid evacuated 80 lb air per hour. Operating steam pressure 120 lb gauge. OPD 321.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Surplus Equipment for sale: Pfaudler 1500 gal. jacketed, with stainless steel cover and agitator (not used) $5,000—Devine Vac Dryer 50x50x26 with 4 electrically heated plates and condensor $850—Stainless Kettle and Column 35x48 and 28x15 ft $650—3 Fusion Kettles 250 gal. with oil-burner agitator close to wall $250 each—Westinghouse Electric Dryer 28x28x40 (9 trays) 200 to 750 F. fully automatic $350—2 jacketed Copper Kettles 250 to 300 gal. (open) $150 each—Hammer mill $150. Call Rutherford 2-9378.

Chemical laboratory equipment, organic and analytical. no furniture but refrigerators, fuming hood and zinc. Offers to: American Levant Industrial Co., Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclaves, centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 293.

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Custom grinding to micron sizes. Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals waxes and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff —micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 200.

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Cork Scrap—approx. 5,000 lbs. monthly. Low price. OPD 323.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Sulfur—approximately 350,000 pounds of agricultural dusts containing 70% to 80% sulfur blended with lead arsenate and or DDT. OPD 234.

For Sale: 300 lbs. Copper Sulphate 14c., 200 lbs. Potass Dichromate 29c., 100 lbs. Potass Bromide U.S.P. 36c., 50 lbs. Strontium Oxalate. 10 lbs. Selenium powder. Good condition. Hooper Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 313, Rutherford, N. J.

Drums, I.C.C. 5A C.W.S., with I-bar hoops. 350 reconditioned with ¾" and 2" bungs, FOB Newark, @ 6.00. 600 unreconditioned with two ¾" bungs (contained oil), FOB Dover, Ohio, @ $3.75. Sample orders filled. Dover Chemical Co., Dover, Ohio.

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To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 306.

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For Sale: Complete chemical manufacturing plant ideal for production of fine pharmaceuticals on a large scale. Write OPD 319.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part Personnel retained where possible Strictest confidence. Box 694 1474 Broadway New York 18 N Y

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Wanted—Technical expert, thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of ossein and gelatin. All inquiries confidential. OPD 314.

Foreman for Mill operations. To supervise the operation of all types of grinding, powdering, and sifting equipment. Must be able to develop new methods to increase efficiency of operations. OPD 305.

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Attention Manufacturers of Pigments, Waxes, Chemicals, and Allied Products. Concern in New York, many years experience, offers sales services. Our office would be your New York headquarters. OPD 322.

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Top Flight Representative to sell **ALUMINUM STEARATE, ZINC STEARATE and ZINC OXIDE** on commission basis.

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3-roll Mills: Day 12x32" slow speed.
Dryer: 36x80" double drum atmospheric.
Vacuum Pans: 6' stain. steel, 5' copper.
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Kettle: 800 gal. copper closed, steam jack.
Kettles: Stainless steel—20 to 300 gal.
Mill: Hardinge 8'x36" buhrstone lined.
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Oil Purifier: De Laval No. 600, 2 hp. motor.
Autoclave: 10 gal. Buflovak, cast iron.
Centrifugal: Fletcher 18" perf. basket.
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Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal. st. steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: Robinson 20 cu. ft., 5 hp.
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Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
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Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.

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Reactors: Autoclaves: Stills: Single Shell Tanks: Jacketed Tanks: Double Motion Agitator Tanks: Shell and Tube Condensers: Ribbon Mixers: Filter Presses.

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Durichlor Pump X2G 10½" impeller, 2".
Wilfley Duraloy rubber lined, 2".
Wheeler Refrex Vac Pump, 413 CFM.
Buflovac 2 Drum Dryer, 42"x116".
Rotary Dryer, 8'x126', with ½" shell.
ADT Steam Tube Dryer, 5'x30'.
Sperry Filter Press, 36", P&F, 40 chambers.
Sperry Filter Press, 24", P&F, 36 chambers.
Hiller Rec Plate Filter Press, 20", 25 ch.
Sperry 12" Filter Press, P&F, 16 chambers.
Sweetland #7 Filter, 42 Lv. 3" Centers.
Oliver Vac Steel Drum, 3'x4' agit. trough.
Eimco Vac. wood Drum, 6'x8', new in 1945.
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HAnover 2-6970 EST. 1925

OPS, NPA Rotating

—Continued from page 5

the more important job now held by Kenneth Klipstein as NPA deputy administrator. Mr. Klipstein wishes to return to his job with Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid, in the not too distant future.

Changes in OPS

In OPS, the job of chief of the chemicals branch of the rubber, chemicals and drugs division is now being filled by Patrick Dowd, of Monsanto Chemical Company, who took over when Alfred T. Loeffler, also of Monsanto, returned to his post with that company earlier this month. Among other important changes in the personnel of OPS that have occurred recently are the following:—

Eugene R. Cashman, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has been named chief of the industrial chemicals section; Richard M. Joslin, of Union Carbide & Carbon Company, has been named chief of the aliphatic organic chemicals section, replacing Howard Cramer, of Sharples Chemicals, Inc.; William Porter, of Celanese Corporation of America, has been named chief of the plastics and resins section, replacing John Corwin, of Koppers Company; Deane Mitchell, of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, has been named chief of the agricultural chemicals section, replacing Howard Grady, of California Spray-Chemical Corporation; C. Berry O'dell, of C. Berry O'dell & Co., has been named chief of the alkali section, replacing Paul Bigley, of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, and Frank Smith, of Dow Chemical Company, has been named technical adviser to Mr. Dowd.

Changes in NPA

Among the changes made in the chemical division of NPA were the following:—

A. T. Mills, of De Soto Paint & Varnish Company, has replaced William A. Nyland, consulting chemist of Brewster, N.Y., as chief of the protective coatings branch; Joseph A. McGroarty, of Merck & Co., has replaced Leroy Stewart, of Dow, as chief of the facilities branch; Joseph Rogers, of Bakelite Division, Union Carbide, has replaced Thomas J. Martin, of Monsanto, as chief of the plastics section; Gordon H. Collins, of du Pont, has replaced Ralph Elliott, of du Pont, as chief of the inorganic acids section; Edward F. T. Rice, of General Dyestuff Corporation, has been named chief of the dyestuffs section; Willard DeC. Crater, of Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Company, has replaced George H. Sollenberger, of Tupper Company, as chief of the thermoplastics section; Thomas W. MacDougal, jr., of Benjamin Moore Company, has replaced John B. Debrun, of Egyptian Lacquer Company, as chief of the paints section, and Norman S. Mount, of Ohio-Apex Company, has been named chief of the plasticizers and amines section.